



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

Deputy Minister

Sous-ministre

Ottawa K1A 1L1

F-1254907

PROTECTED A

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES AND CITIZENSHIP CANADA'S 2021-2022 DEPARTMENTAL RESULTS REPORT

FOR APPROVAL

SUMMARY

- The purpose of this memorandum is to seek your approval on Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's (IRCC) 2021-2022 Departmental Results Report (DRR), including the main report (see Annexes 1 and 2), the Supplementary Information e-tables (see Annexes 3 and 4) and the Program Inventory Indicator Analyses (see Annexes 5 and 6).
- The DRR is due to the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) on November 1, 2022 (to be confirmed), for all departments, and will be tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board, tentatively scheduled the week of November 21, 2022.
- We recommend you approve the attached DRR by checking the 'I concur' box, signing this memorandum as well as the Minister's message and cover pages of the main report in both official languages (see Annexes 1 and 2), by Thursday, October 27, 2022.
- Following your approval, the Department will insert your electronic signature into the report and submit all required versions to TBS for tabling.

BACKGROUND:

- The 2021-2022 DRR, together with the Departmental Plan, forms Part III of the Government of Canada's Main Estimates process and includes all performance and financial information required by TBS.
- All departmental reports are tabled in Parliament by the Treasury Board President, with this year's tabling tentatively scheduled for the week of November 21, 2022.

PROTECTED A

- As you review, please note the following:
 - All financial data and full-time equivalent figures, as well as associated financial analyses, have been approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO);
 - Data has been approved by IRCC's Chief Data Officer; and,
 - Quality checks and minor edits will continue, as necessary, until delivered to TBS.

CONSIDERATIONS:

- The DRR focuses on accomplishments, while providing context for how the pandemic impacted various departmental performance indicators and describing how the Department worked to mitigate COVID-19 impacts.
- The report acknowledges that we did not meet our targets for client satisfaction indicators. For instance, 2021–22 saw the lowest applicant satisfaction rate of the past reporting years, including a more significant drop for citizenship applicants of 11.5% between 2020–21 and 2021–22. IRCC remains committed to making services as efficient and client-focused as possible. New digital solutions and other improved program measures are in place with the goal of ensuring that client satisfaction indicators improve in the coming fiscal years.
- In terms of accomplishments, Canada's immigration levels rebounded strongly during 2021-2022, after having declined earlier during the pandemic. Some highlights:
 - In 2021, a total of 1,467,333 visas and electronic travel authorizations were issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers.
 - 405,999 permanent residents were admitted to Canada in 2021, an increase of 120% from 2020 – and the largest number of newcomers in a single year in our country's history.
 - Over 2.8 million client enquiries were answered by phone and email in 2021-2022, an increase of 16% from 2020-2021.

COMMUNICATIONS IMPLICATIONS:

- Previous DRRs have not generated much media attention. Media enquiries will likely focus on a specific issue. A responsive communications approach is recommended, media enquiries will be handled on a case by case basis using existing key messages.

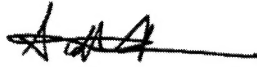
RECOMMENDATION:

- We recommend you approve the attached DRR by checking the 'I concur' box, signing this memorandum as well as the Minister's message and cover pages of the main report in both official languages (see Annexes 1 and 2), by Thursday, October 27, 2022.

NEXT STEP:

PROTECTED A

- IRCC will submit the approved DRR, along with the supporting supplementary e-tables and indicator analyses to TBS by November 1, 2022 (tentative). The President of the Treasury Board is expected to table the 2021-2022 Departmental Reports for all departments the week of November 21, 2022 (tentative).

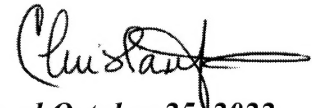


DMA e-approved

Scott Harris

Associate Deputy Minister

Arun Thangaraj
Associate Deputy Minister



DM e-approved October 25, 2022

Christiane Fox
Deputy Minister

☒ I concur

☐ I do not concur



The Hon. Sean Fraser, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

Annexes (6):

- 1: Main Report (English)
- 2: Main Report (French) (to follow)
- 3: Supplementary Information e-tables (English)
- 4: Supplementary Information e-tables (French) (to follow)
- 5: Indicator Analyses (English)
- 6: Indicator Analyses (French) (to follow)

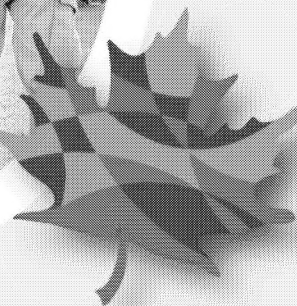
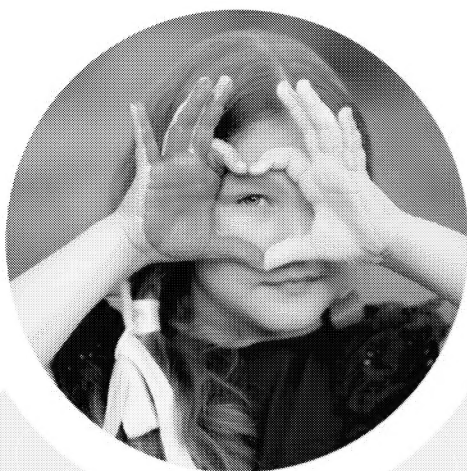
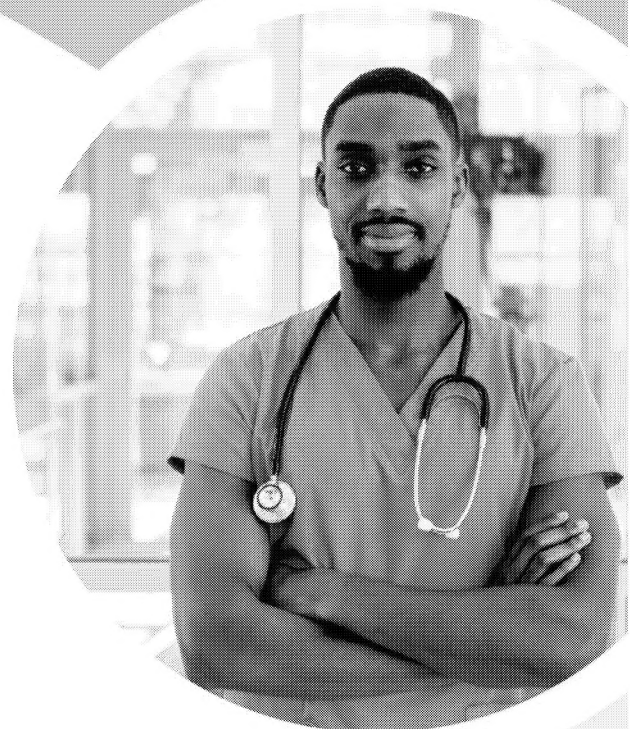
IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES AND
CITIZENSHIP CANADA

Departmental Results Report

2021–22



The Honourable Sean Fraser P.C., M.P.
Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship



For information about other Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) publications, visit: www.canada.ca/ircc-publications.

Available in alternative formats upon request.

Également disponible en français sous le titre : Rapport sur les résultats ministériels 2021-2022 d'Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

Visit us online

Web : www.cic.gc.ca

Facebook : www.facebook.com/CitCanada

YouTube : www.YouTube.com/CitImmCanada

Twitter : [@CitImmCanada](https://twitter.com/CitImmCanada)

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, 2022.

Cat. no. CIL-29E-PDF

ISSN 2561-1984

IRCC-3311-10-2022

Table of contents

From the Minister	1
Results at a glance.....	3
Results: what we achieved	7
Core Responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	7
Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration	19
Core Responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports	49
Internal services	58
Spending and human resources.....	65
Spending	65
Human resources.....	69
Expenditures by vote.....	70
Government of Canada spending and activities.....	70
Financial statements and financial statements highlights	71
Corporate information.....	79
Organizational profile	79
Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do.....	79
Operating context.....	79
Reporting framework	80
Supporting information on the Program Inventory	81
Supplementary information tables	81
Federal tax expenditures	81
Organizational contact information	81
Appendix: definitions.....	83
Endnotes.....	87

From the Minister

I am pleased to present Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's 2021–22 Departmental Results Report.

For generations, immigration has been essential to Canada's prosperity. It helps us address critical labour market gaps, nurtures diversity, builds communities, and lays the cornerstones for our long-term economic growth. It is particularly important during challenging times, as we've seen during our recovery from a global pandemic.

After declining during the first part of the pandemic, Canada's immigration levels rebounded strongly during 2021–22. We welcomed nearly 406,000 immigrants in 2021, the largest number of newcomers in a single year in our country's history. We achieved this in part through innovative practices like virtual landings, and by leveraging applicants already living in Canada, including through a time-limited Temporary Residence to Permanent Residence pathway.

We should be proud that Canada also continued to uphold its legal and humanitarian obligations in 2021–22, while also taking a lead role in a number of urgent global crises. Canada continues to be global leader in refugee resettlement and, in 2021, was the largest receiver of resettled refugees as per the UNHCR's Global Trends report.

The Government of Canada pledged to bring at least 40,000 Afghan refugees to Canada as quickly and as safely as possible by the end of 2023. This includes highly vulnerable groups — such as women leaders, LGBTQI people, human rights defenders, journalists, and members of religious and ethnic minorities, in addition to those who worked for or assisted the Government of Canada or the Canadian Armed Forces.

In support of Ukrainians and their families seeking temporary safe haven following the full-scale Russian invasion, Canada launched the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel. This initiative accelerated the issuance of fee-exempt travel documents to Ukrainian nationals and their family members, as well as the fee-exempt status documents that enable them to live, work and study for up to three years in Canada.

The Department also strived to improve its performance. For example, even as many of the original interruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic began to subside, the Department continued to face challenges in its processing operations as part of the aftermath. Throughout 2021–22, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada took steps to implement modern ways of processing applications and tackling a growing inventory and wait times, including by hiring approximately 500 processing staff between July 2021 and June 2022. The Department is not only increasing staff but also changing the way we process applications. With the help of new digital tools, such

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

as online applications for eligible applicants, virtual citizenship ceremonies and online testing, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada welcomed over 221,000 new Canadian citizens in 2021–22.

Within the Department itself, we continue to advance reconciliation and anti-racism goals in its programs, policies, and teams, identifying and taking meaningful steps to reduce inequities and all forms of discrimination and racism across the organization. With these principles as a foundation, the Department will continue to welcome newcomers to help fill necessary labour market shortages and foster growth, address regional needs, reunify families, attract students, and bring refugees and protected persons to safety.

The COVID-19 pandemic upended the way the Department serves clients but taught us to shift beyond bureaucratic structures and cut red tape. I am focused on seizing this momentum, so we can better position the Department to deliver better, more accessible, and reliable services that meet the demands in this digital age.

Looking ahead, I know there are significant challenges in front of us. There is a lot of work ahead. We are making every effort to ensure that applicants get the best possible quality service from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada they deserve. And I'm confident the Department will adapt, find opportunities to improve, and continue to innovate for applicants, newcomers, and all Canadians.

I am proud of our achievements in helping to create a strong economy and uphold Canada's humanitarian traditions. With this in mind, I invite you to read about the Department's achievements over the past year in the Departmental Results Report.



The Honourable Sean Fraser P.C., M.P.

Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

Results at a glance

Supporting the Government of Canada's transition through the COVID-19 pandemic

Over the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic introduced unprecedented challenges to our immigration system. While 2021–22 saw a lifting of some restrictions and border re-openings in Canada and around the world, border closures and travel restrictions continued to impact services.

Despite these disruptions, in 2021, Canada welcomed nearly 406,000 new permanent residents, the highest number in a single year ever, exceeding the ambitious immigration levels target of 401,000. The historic number of newcomers played a key role in filling critical labour gaps during the pandemic, including in essential services sectors. Surpassing this target was achieved by leveraging innovative practices, for example, pivoting to a focus on applicants already living in Canada by introducing time-limited temporary resident (TR) to permanent resident (PR) pathways, and using virtual landings.

At the same time, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) continued to adapt business processes to the realities of operating within a globally unstable environment. Work continues to advance on Digital Platform Modernization and moving IRCC processes, programs and services to digital to increase operational efficiencies, while continuing to provide high quality support to clients through new and innovative means. This transformation, supported by change management centred on the organization, people and technology, will continue to support IRCC's ability to successfully achieve Departmental results, now and in the future.

For newcomers arriving into their new Canadian communities, IRCC-funded settlement provider organizations continued to offer a mix of in-person and online settlement services to support newcomer integration in light of changing public health guidelines related to the pandemic.

Numbers at a glance

- In 2021, a total of 1,467,333 visas and electronic travel authorizations were issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers.
- 405,999 permanent residents were admitted to Canada in 2021, an increase of 120% from 2020.
- Over 2.8 million client enquiries were answered by phone and email in 2021–22, an increase of 16% from 2020–21.
- Furthermore, as a response to global crises, two dedicated channels were created to answer specific client enquiries. An additional 444,000 calls and emails were answered on the Afghanistan dedicated line, as well as 58,000 calls and emails on the Ukraine dedicated line.
- Temporary and permanent immigration, settlement and citizenship and passport programming results were achieved in 2021–22 with the support of \$3,451,273,280 in funding and 9,491 full-time equivalents.

Responding to world crises

IRCC is working hard to resettle at least 40,000 Afghan nationals as quickly and safely as possible. In response to the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, the Government of Canada committed in 2021–22 to resettling

- 14,000 Afghans through the special immigration program for Afghan nationals who closely assisted Canada's efforts in Afghanistan (a commitment that has since expanded to 18,000);
- up to 5,000 extended family members of former interpreters who resettled in Canada in 2009 and 2012; and
- government-assisted and privately sponsored Afghan refugees through the humanitarian program, (including women leaders, LGBTQI individuals, human rights defenders, journalists, and members of religious and ethnic minorities).

March 30, 2022 marked an important milestone towards this goal, with Canada welcoming over 10,000 at-risk Afghans since August 2021.

The situation in Afghanistan is constantly evolving, and Canada has no military or diplomatic presence in the country. Many Afghans in need of protection are still in Afghanistan, and movement out of the country, both by air and by land, continues to be very difficult and dangerous. IRCC has advanced solutions to facilitate the safe passage of Afghan nationals out of Afghanistan so that the processing of their applications may be completed in a third country, including:

- the introduction of a two-part screening process, which enables background and security screening to begin while clients are still inside Afghanistan; and
- options to facilitate safe passage through available exit routes to third countries.

In addition, IRCC has established new referral partnerships with allies and organizations, including, the United States, NATO, Front Line Defenders, and ProtectDefenders.eu.

The Government of Canada continues to work closely with our allies, likeminded countries, regional partners, and international organizations as part of a coordinated response to the unfolding humanitarian crisis.

Furthermore, IRCC began prioritizing the applications of Afghan privately sponsored refugees, as well as permanent residence, family reunification, and temporary residence applications for Afghan nationals, in August and September 2021, while waiving application fees.

In 2021–22, the Canada-Ukraine authorization for emergency travelⁱ was introduced. It consists of a set of uniquely facilitative temporary resident measures that expedite the issuance of fee-exempt travel documents to Ukrainian nationals and their family members, as well as fee-exempt status documents that enable them to live, work and study for up to three years in Canada. Since these measures were implemented on March 17, 2022, next year's DRR will be able to report back and provide more details of how the Department supported this cohort.

Supporting our clients

IRCC recognizes that people seeking Canada's help have questions that need to be answered. In 2021–22, IRCC launched dedicated client service channels to support Canada's responses to the crises in Afghanistan and Ukraine. Through the channel launched in August 2021 for Afghanistan, the Department answered 444,000 calls and emails; and through the channel launched in February 2022 for Ukraine, the Department responded to 58,000 calls and emails.

Supporting clients and answering the questions of those who want to come to Canada, either as a temporary resident or as a permanent resident, is a top priority for the Department. To this end, in 2021–22, the Client Support Centre received over 8.6 million calls and 1.9 million email enquiries.

In addition, as a measure to support a whole-of-government approach to pandemic management, IRCC has been offering all clients undergoing an immigration medical exam a Government-of-Canada-accepted COVID-19 vaccination on a voluntary basis, where available and accessible.

Launch of the Atlantic Immigration Program

On December 17, 2021, IRCC and the Atlantic provinces announced that the Atlantic Immigration Pilot would become a permanent program as of January 1, 2022. The Atlantic Immigration Programⁱⁱ builds on the strengths of the pilot and retains the core objective of attracting skilled immigrants to Atlantic Canada to address demographic and economic needs, as well as continuing to increase retention in the region. The launch of this program complements other programs designed to support regional labour force growth through immigration, which are profiled in this report.

For more information on IRCC's plans, priorities and results achieved, see the "Results: what we achieved" section of this report, which follows below.

Results: what we achieved

Core Responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Description

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) facilitates the entry of migrants who wish to come to Canada temporarily, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians. The Department works with partners to verify that individuals meet admissibility requirements. IRCC processes visas, electronic travel authorizations, and work and study permits for tourists, business travellers, international students and temporary workers, whose spending and presence in Canada benefit the economy.

Results

Gender-based Analysis Plus

In this year's Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) supplementary table, reporting on the Visitors Program has broadened the scope from last year by including data on marital status and ability to communicate in English and/or French. Data from 2021 indicates that the Visitors Program's issuance of Temporary Resident Visas (TRVs) and electronic travel authorizations (eTAs) is broadly gender-balanced, with the majority of TRVs and eTAs being issued to adults aged 18 to 65. At the same time, data since 2020 indicates a slight change in distribution for certain indicators compared to previous years, with a greater percentage of TRVs being issued to males.

The Visitors Program will continue to monitor these indicators, and others, to assess whether such data reflect random variation in eligible applicants, new trends, or other factors unique to 2020 and 2021, given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. For 2022–23, the Visitors Program has also committed to conducting an internal review to examine its Performance Measurement Strategy Framework from a GBA Plus and anti-racism perspective. This work will ensure that the Visitors Program continues to build an adequate evidence base to inform policy design and development.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In 2021–22, IRCC continued to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goalsⁱⁱⁱ (SDGs) by facilitating the entry of visitors, international students, and temporary workers.

Regarding SDG 9, “Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure,” IRCC, through its Global Skills Strategy, helped employers attract skilled workers to work in high growth and innovative industries. The Start-up Visa Program targeted innovative entrepreneurs and linked them with private sector investors in Canada, who will help them start up their business. Attracting international talent is important for Canada’s economic success.

With respect to SDG 16 on “Peaceful Justice and Inclusive Societies,” IRCC continued to promote the open work permit for vulnerable workers. Migrant workers in Canada on valid employer-specific work permits, who experience abuse or at risk of abuse, can apply for an open work permit for vulnerable workers. This provides an authorization to leave their employer but stay in Canada to work for other employers.

Experimentation

As part of IRCC’s commitment to process all new applications in a timely manner, Ministerial Instructions were implemented to require that temporary resident applications from outside Canada be submitted electronically. This innovation has allowed work sharing among IRCC officers so that the Department is able to continue to process applications wherever capacity exists across its integrated network.

As further detailed under Departmental Result 1: ‘Entry to Canada of eligible visitors, international students and temporary workers is facilitated,’ in February 2021, IRCC announced special temporary measures to allow international students to complete 100% of their studies at a Canadian designated learning institute^{iv} (DLI) online from outside Canada and remain eligible for a post-graduation work permit,^v while further contributing to enrollment at Canadian universities.

Key risks to Core Responsibility 1

In 2021–22, IRCC’s capacity to deliver in the area of visitors, international students and temporary workers continued to be significantly challenged as a result of travel restrictions, a backlog of applications, and, increasingly, by the crisis in Ukraine. In response, IRCC continued to implement new policies and infrastructure to enable the continuity of service provision.

All of IRCC’s temporary resident programs are demand-driven and are generally processed on a first come, first served basis. Volume fluctuations during the past two years of the pandemic and subsequent recovery have been difficult to predict. The fact that IRCC continued to accept applications even with borders closed accentuated the building up of inventories.

With regard to the international students program, this program is demand-driven and continues to grow at unprecedented rates, surpassing pre-pandemic volumes in 2021. The increasing

demand for student permits significantly impacted the Department's operational capacity to process applications.

To allow Canada to remain an attractive destination for top students from around the world, IRCC is working on improving client service by reducing inventories and improving processing times. The Department is also looking at options for students to have work opportunities during study.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 1: Entry to Canada of eligible visitors, international students and temporary workers is facilitated

Facilitating temporary resident entry to Canada during the pandemic

In 2021–22, IRCC continued to introduce measures to support the reopening of borders and assist international students, including those already in Canada and those studying abroad, and to support the entry of temporary foreign workers, especially in essential services.

To manage the inventory of overseas applications, the IRCC Rapid Response Operations Centre focused on processing priority applications, particularly in-Canada extensions, and those from seasonal agricultural workers, essential and vulnerable workers, and students. IRCC also leveraged more efficient tools and leaner processes, and improved its digital platforms to better respond to client needs throughout the pandemic.

As Canada moved towards a vaccination entry border requirement throughout the year, IRCC supported exemptions from COVID-19 border restrictions for key vulnerable and economic cohorts. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic Border Re-Opening Team facilitated the continued entry of international students under 18 and agricultural temporary foreign workers (TFWs), in recognition of vaccine access challenges that existed in many of IRCC's top source countries.

Facilitating visitor entry

To meet the re-emerging demand for travel post-pandemic and align with Phase 3 of the Government of Canada's Border Reopening Plan, IRCC found creative ways to manage the application inventories that had accumulated during the COVID-19 pandemic to help facilitate travel to Canada for clients. At the core of this approach is the commitment to process all new applications the Department receives in a timely manner, while also processing applications in the temporary resident visa^{vi} backlog with the remaining and available capacity.

Ministerial Instructions were implemented to require that temporary resident applications from outside Canada be submitted electronically. This innovation has allowed work sharing among IRCC officers so that the Department is able to continue to process applications wherever capacity exists across its integrated network.

Digitization and data analytics

In January 2022, IRCC expanded the use of advanced analytics for streamlined triaging of all TRV applications submitted from outside of Canada and making automated positive eligibility determinations on some applications. The use of advanced analytics is part of IRCC's commitment to finding new ways to identify non-complex applications quickly in order to speed up processing times. For instance, the identification of non-complex cases creates efficiencies through automated decision-making, which provides immigration officers with more time to review the more complex files. As part of the advanced data analytics system, IRCC officers continue to make the final decision on TRVs, and only an IRCC officer can refuse an application.

Special measures: Ukraine

On March 17, 2022, Canada launched the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel^{viii} (CUAET), a set of uniquely facilitative temporary residence measures for Ukrainians and their families seeking temporary safe haven in Canada, while the Russian invasion of their home country continues.

The CUAET measures allow Ukrainian nationals and their family members to apply, exempt of application fees, to live, work and study in Canada and to access federal settlement services, such as language training, during their extended stay in Canada. Specifically, open work permits valid for three years are available to applicants, allowing them to work for any employer in Canada, as long as their work permit is valid. This is an extraordinary measure aimed at supporting Ukrainians arriving under this special, accelerated temporary residence pathway.

Ukrainian temporary residents and their dependents who were in Canada when the war broke out, as well as foreign nationals arriving in Canada under the CUAET, will receive federally funded settlement services until March 31, 2023. These temporary Settlement Program supports, which are typically only available to permanent residents, are intended to help Ukrainians arriving under this special accelerated temporary residence pathway to settle into their new Canadian communities. Ukrainians who come to Canada as permanent residents will also have access to federally funded settlement services, as all permanent residents do.

To alleviate overseas biometrics collection capacity issues that ensued following the launch of the CUAET measures, certain lower-risk Ukrainian CUAET applicants were exempted from the

biometrics collection requirement. This approach — developed in collaboration with public safety partners — enabled IRCC to process applications under the CUAET more quickly, while balancing the risk associated with exempting certain cohorts from biometrics collection and screening.

As most Ukrainians started arriving in Canada in April 2022, next year's DRR will be able to report back and provide more details of how the Department supported this cohort.

Facilitating entry of International Students

In Spring 2021, IRCC met its commitment to process over 99% of complete study permit applications received before May 15, 2021 in time for the fall 2021 semester. As part of the commitment, nearly 29,000 study permit applications were processed.

In February 2021, IRCC announced special temporary measures to allow international students to complete 100% of their studies at a Canadian designated learning institute^{viii} (DLI) online from outside Canada and remain eligible for a post-graduation work permit^{ix} (PGWP). Under standard operating circumstances, 50% of a program of study at a Canadian DLI must be completed in Canada and in class, and time spent studying from outside Canada is not counted towards the length of a post-graduation work permit. Under the temporary policy changes, international students can remain eligible for the PGWP if they study in Canada or outside of Canada via distance learning.

Additionally, IRCC continued to expand and implement measures to facilitate international student permits in the midst of ongoing restrictions. For example, the Student Direct Stream^x is an expedited study permit processing program for those who are applying to study in Canada at a post-secondary DLI. In 2021–22, the Student Direct Stream expanded to include seven additional countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, for a total of 14 countries. Another example is a distance learning facilitation measure offered to students outside of Canada to continue learning and remain eligible for PGWP. This was offered from March 2020 to August 31, 2022.

In February of 2021, the Study Permit pilot was launched in the TR e-App portal for 10% of clients. In March of 2021, the pilot increased to 60% of clients. This project is continuing to expand and is not yet offered to all individuals as an application option.

Facilitating the entry of Temporary Foreign Workers

In 2021–22, IRCC implemented a number of facilitative measures to help Canadian businesses bring in temporary workers to fill jobs in key sectors more quickly.

The International Mobility Program^{xi} and the Temporary Foreign Worker Program^{xii} allow employers in Canada to hire foreign workers in support of Canadian economic, social and cultural interests, as well as provide a means for employers to fill temporary labour needs when no Canadians or permanent residents are available. To support Canada's economic success in 2021–22, IRCC has prioritized certain applications under these programs, including seasonal agricultural workers, essential occupations in critical sectors such as health care and transportation, and vulnerable workers.

IRCC also implemented a public policy to facilitate the issuance of work permits to foreign nationals in Canada as visitors^{xiii} who would otherwise not be permitted to apply for a work permit from within Canada. Another public policy initiative allows foreign workers already in Canada on work permits to obtain new work permits and change jobs faster, if they have either lost their job or obtained a new job offer from a different employer.

In July 2021, IRCC and Employment and Social Development Canada^{xiv} consulted on proposed regulatory amendments to the compliance requirements for employers hiring temporary foreign workers, to strengthen worker protection. The amendments included additional conditions for employers, such as prohibiting them from charging recruitment fees to TFWs and requiring them to provide workers with an employment agreement. The amendments are expected to be in force by October 2022.

IRCC introduced a temporary measure exempting TFWs in key industries from the mandatory biometrics^{xv} collection requirement where IRCC's overseas service delivery was unavailable. In 2021–22, where overseas collection services remained unavailable, IRCC continued to provide biometrics exemptions to ensure a steady flow of workers from certain industries, where the reliance on TFWs is significant to Canada's economic stability. To support strong identity management and program integrity, biometrics continued to be collected at the port of entry when operationally feasible.

International cooperation

In 2021–22, IRCC provided funding to the International Organization for Migration^{xvi} to support initiatives related to the ethical recruitment of migrant workers. This work included:

- Building the foundation for an ethical recruitment corridor between Mexico and British Columbia through a project that helped to establish business relationships between trusted recruiters in Mexico and employers in Canada.
- Supporting the creation of a Global Policy Network on Recruitment,^{xvii} which is an international network of policy makers and regulators from around the world who convene to address challenges and identify solutions related to international labour recruitment and the protection of migrant workers.

Hong Kong Public Policy

In response to China's National Security Law for Hong Kong, Canada developed one temporary resident pathway and two permanent resident pathways for Hong Kong nationals. Launched in February 2021, the ongoing Hong Kong Temporary Resident Pathway provides open work permits of up to three years to Hong Kong youth.

Youth mobility through International Experience Canada

The pandemic has had a significant impact on the International Experience Canada^{xviii} (IEC) program, affecting application processing, negotiations with other countries, promotion and engagement and, ultimately, the number of youth coming to Canada and Canadian youth travelling abroad.

Despite the easing of pandemic-related border restrictions for both Canada and its partners, demand has not returned to pre-pandemic levels, likely due to ongoing global events and the relatively high cost of travel.

IEC continues to advance negotiations with prospective partners and to explore opportunities to modernize arrangements with existing partners, with the view of removing existing barriers to increasing opportunities for Canadian youth. Key achievements include:

- Canada's treaty with Italy, which was tabled in the House of Commons on February 24, 2021 and ratified in May 2021. Italy's ratification is required before it can be implemented.
- Andorra becoming Canada's 36th IEC partner, in June 2021, with the official implementation of the youth mobility arrangement. This allows youth to work and travel for up to one year with an open-work permit through the Working Holiday stream of International Experience Canada.
- Increased IEC efforts to promote, engage with, and develop resources for various communities of interest, including Indigenous youth, youth identifying as part of LGBTQI communities, and disadvantaged youth.

The IEC program has also completed the development of a strategic framework based on a January 2019 evaluation.^{xix} The framework will inform initiatives to enhance promotion of the program among Canadian youth, support the monitoring of program outcomes related to Canadian youth going abroad, and guide research to further assess the impact of the IEC program on the Canadian labour market.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 1: Entry to Canada of eligible visitors, international students and temporary workers is facilitated			
Departmental Result Indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Total number of visas and electronic travel authorizations issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers	≥ 5.9 million ¹	End of each Calendar Year (CY)	2019: 5,774,342 2020: 906,115 2021: 1,467,333
2. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants found inadmissible on health grounds and those who are authorized to enter with a condition on their visa related to health surveillance	≤ 3% ²	End of each CY	2019: 1.8% 2020: 1.8% 2021: 1.6%
3. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants found inadmissible on safety and security grounds	≤ 0.06% ³	End of each CY	2019: 0.03% 2020: 0.02% 2021: 0.03%
4. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each Fiscal Year (FY)	2019–20: 91% 2020–21: 88.8% 2021–22: 83.1%

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: In 2021, the total number of TRVs and eTAs issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers was 1,467,333. While this is considerably lower than annual data between 2014 and 2019, the lower total reflects the continued implications of COVID-19 on travel, as well as operational pressures on the Department.

Indicator 2: In 2021, a very small percentage (0.1%) of visitors, international students and temporary workers were found to be inadmissible on health grounds and 1.6% of those admitted to Canada overall had a condition on their visa related to health surveillance. Results have been consistent over time, which demonstrates that even with the unpredictable nature of temporary residence applications in terms of volumes and country of origin, this reporting year, the general health profile of applicants has been stable. The proportion of applicants admitted with a health condition requiring surveillance is notably higher than the proportion found inadmissible on health grounds. Protecting public health is an integral part of Canada's immigration system, and these results demonstrate that IRCC's health screening program is achieving the parallel goals of

¹ This target is not aspirational; rather, it is meant to reflect the expected outcomes of temporary resident processing based on operational forecasting.

² This target is not aspirational; rather, it is meant to reflect the expected outcomes of temporary resident screening based on historical data.

³ Ibid.

protecting the health of Canadians while facilitating the arrival of foreign nationals for temporary residence.

Indicator 3: In 2021, 0.03% of temporary resident applicants were found inadmissible on safety and security grounds. This represents a 0.01 percentage point increase from 2020, but remains consistent with data from 2019 and 2018. The Department continues to monitor and review its programs regularly and to address new risks or issues as they rise.

Indicator 4: In 2021–22, 83.1% of temporary resident applicants reported they were satisfied with the services they received. This represents a 5.5 percentage point decrease from 2020–21. The Department will continue to implement and explore innovative modernization initiatives to improve services, processing times and program integrity by leveraging automation and advanced data analytics, where appropriate.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 2: Temporary entry helps to generate economic benefits

Visitors generate economic benefit

Latest available data from 2019 indicates that visitors contributed \$23.4 billion to Canada's economy, representing an approximate 5% increase from 2018. It can be anticipated that data from 2020 and 2021 will show a decrease that can be attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel to Canada.

While global travel has largely been halted since 2020, volumes of international travellers to Canada are beginning to rebound and are likely to not only recover to pre-pandemic levels, but to grow. Welcoming visitors back to Canada will be crucial to supporting the country's hard-hit travel and tourism industry, and the Canadian economy more broadly.

Temporary Workers generate economic benefit

Continuation of facilitative measures during COVID-19

Public policies that facilitate workers to be able to change employers^{xx} quickly and allow visitors already in Canada who have a job offer from a Canadian employer to be able to apply for a work permit from within Canada remained in effect for 2021–22. The goal of these policies is to help fill labour market shortages resulting from the pandemic. This is particularly true in sectors where temporary foreign workers have traditionally made important contributions, such as agriculture, where well-documented shortages resulting from a reduction of temporary workers

coming to Canada and the unavailability of Canadians and permanent residents puts Canada's food security at risk.

Supporting work and transitions to permanent residency

In July 2021, IRCC launched a measure^{xxi} to support clients who await a decision on their permanent residence application submitted under the special temporary resident to permanent resident pathway,^{xxii} (TR2PR) by allowing them to obtain an open work permit and continue to work in Canada without interruption. Spouses of TR2PR applicants who were already in Canada were also able to apply for an open work permit, enabling them to seek employment opportunities in Canada and accelerating their settlement process.

International students generate economic benefit

Throughout the reporting year, IRCC took action to assist international students through a variety of measures, including offering open work permits for former international students who hold or held a post-graduation work permit.

With the latest available data from 2019, Global Affairs Canada^{xxiii} (GAC) estimated that international students contributed \$23.5 billion to Canada's economy. This pre-pandemic figure represents \$1.2 billion in growth over 2018.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 2: Facilitation of temporary entry helps to generate economic benefits			
Departmental Result Indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Total monetary contribution of visitors and international students to Canada's economy⁴	≥ \$31 billion	End of each CY	2019: \$39.7 billion (2017) 2020: \$44.6 billion (2018) 2021: \$46.9 billion (2019)
2. Number of temporary workers who fill labour market needs for which Canadians are unavailable	80,000 – 120,000⁵	End of each CY	2019: 98,310 2020: 84,609 2021: 103,552

⁴ The data source for the visitor's portion of this indicator was Statistics Canada's International Travel Survey, which was replaced by the Visitor Travel Survey; the methodology was not affected by this change. Actual results for this indicator are based on data available two years prior to the reporting period.

⁵ This target is not aspirational; rather, the range reflects the fact that the indicator is demand-driven and the target is therefore based on historical trends.

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: The latest available data (2019) indicates that visitors contributed \$23.4 billion to Canada's economy, representing an approximate 5% increase from 2018. It can be anticipated that data from 2020 and 2021 will show a decrease that can be attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel to Canada. In 2019, GAC estimated that international students contributed \$23.5 billion to Canada's economy. This pre-pandemic figure represents growth over 2018.⁶

Indicator 2: Despite the disruptions in service delivery caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, IRCC met the target for issuing temporary work permits to respond labour market needs. While the number of work permit applications to fill labour market needs is driven by employer demand, the target is based on historical trends.

Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers, budgetary spending for 2021–22, as well as actual spending for that year.

2021–22 Main estimates	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	2021–22 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
243,122,000	243,122,000	303,790,186	231,236,149	(11,885,851)

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the Department needed to fulfill this core responsibility for 2021–22.

2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Actual full-time equivalents	2021–22 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
1,398	1,684	286

Financial, human resources and performance information for IRCC's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.^{xxiv}

The difference between planned and actual spending for 2021–22 is mainly attributable to additional resources received through the Supplementary Estimates for Processing Temporary Resident Visas for Workers, Students and Visitors; Upholding and Improving Client Services;

⁶ GAC commissions a report on the economic impact of international students periodically. The 2019 figure represents an internal estimate prepared by GAC during a year in which the external report was not produced.

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

Increasing Protection for Temporary Foreign Workers; and realignment of resources to increase processing capacity while COVID-19 pandemic public health measures were in place. These additional resources were not included at the planning stage.

This increase in spending was offset by lower than anticipated biometrics enrollment costs due to the extension of the travel and border restrictions, as well as office closures as resulting from public health measures put in place to control the spread of COVID-19. Part of the excess resources related to biometrics enrollments will be reprofiled into future years, in order to meet operational requirements associated with the return to pre-pandemic volumes and the anticipated surge in temporary visa applications as a result of the gradual ease of travel and border restrictions.

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Description

IRCC facilitates the admission and economic and social integration of immigrants and refugees who intend to stay in Canada permanently, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians. The Department selects economic immigrant applicants to contribute to the Canadian economy, processes family member applicants to reunite families, and processes refugee and protected person applicants to provide a safe haven for those facing persecution. IRCC works with partners to verify that individuals meet admissibility requirements before they enter Canada. In order to support immigrants and refugees in integrating into Canadian society, IRCC offers a variety of settlement support services through a network of service providers.

Results

Gender-based Analysis Plus

In 2021–22, the Department conducted an anti-racism and GBA Plus analysis on Canada's high human capital model of immigration. This work included an analysis of the human capital criteria, such as language and education, that are required for economic immigration to Canada from a GBA Plus and anti-racism lens. The analysis has provided insights to further advance the inclusivity and fairness of Canada's federal economic immigration system.

Building on the January 2021 introduction of the *IRCC Sex and Gender Client Identifier Policy*^{xxv} (the Policy), all IRCC programs have defaulted to collecting gender information rather than sex, for collection and recording purposes (where compliance with international specifications is not required); allow for a non-intrusive change of identifier; and allow for a non-binary gender option. The collection of sex or gender information remains important to IRCC for various reasons, including, but not limited to, supporting GBA Plus analysis, informing gender-specific programs, and informing risk analyses.

In alignment with IRCC's commitment to Gender-based Analysis Plus, a GBA Plus and Gender Equality Working Group was established within the Department's Settlement and Integration Sector in January 2022 to build internal staff capacity, provide a forum for learning and discussion, as well as advance related Settlement Program objectives.

Addressing gender-based violence

In June 2017, the Government of Canada announced: It's Time: Canada's Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-based Violence^{xxvi} as the federal response to gender-based violence (GBV).

Under this federal strategy, IRCC received \$1.5 million in funding over five years (2017–22) to further enhance the services provided by the Settlement Program to newcomers to Canada. The funding is being used to implement a settlement sector strategy on gender-based violence through a coordinated partnership of settlement and anti-violence sector organizations. For example, as a result of the strategy, some service provider organizations have been able to add a GBV outreach worker to a settlement team or provide additional supports to help newcomer women at risk of abuse make informed decisions, including one-on-one support and dedicated workshops. This partnership will continue through additional Budget 2021 investment of \$2 million for another five years (2021–26).

International contributions

Internationally, IRCC has continued to champion a gender-responsive approach to implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.^{xxvii} For example, Canada was proud to co-sponsor a side-event to the regional review of the Global Compact for Migration for the Latin America and Caribbean^{xxviii} region in April 2021 dedicated to advancing a gender-responsive approach to migration. By bringing together governments and civil society to share good practices, resources and guidance, the event served to help build capacity towards the design, implementation and evaluation of gender-responsive migration policies, programs and services.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In 2021–22, IRCC advanced the implementation of various SDGs through immigrant selection and refugee resettlement, and settlement and integration. For SDG 8, “Decent Work and Economic Growth,” IRCC created innovative pathways to permanent residence for essential temporary foreign workers and international students, including in the health-care sector, to accelerate economic growth. IRCC continued to welcome an increased number of newcomers to Canada, as immigration helps meet labour market needs and grows the economy, particularly in times of the COVID-19 pandemic recovery.

For SDG 5 on ‘Gender Equality,’ IRCC promoted gender-based initiatives tied to international frameworks, including the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact for Refugees. For example, Canada became Chair of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (“MIRPS,” as per the Spanish acronym) Support Platform in July 2021, a regional application of the Global Compact on Refugees. Canada’s theme as Chair of “protection and empowerment of women and girls on the move” seeks to mobilize tailored support for the particular needs of women and girls in Central America and Mexico, while promoting their meaningful participation in decisions that affect their lives. Canada’s Chairing of the MIRPS Support Platform also contributed to SDG 10, “Reduced Inequalities,” as Canada drew attention to the international protection and education needs of refugee women and girls, as well as the

need to protect the human rights of displaced women, girls, and LGBTI individuals in vulnerable situations.

For SDG Goal 10 “Reduced Inequalities” and also Goal 16 “Peaceful Justice and Inclusive Societies,” IRCC promoted balanced migration narratives domestically through the “Immigration Matters” campaign, and internationally through the “It Takes a Community” campaign co-led by Ecuador and the Global Forum on Migration and Development Mayoral Mechanism. By sharing stories online about the positive contributions migrants and refugees make to their host communities, IRCC aims to combat xenophobia, promote social cohesion and integration, and create inclusive welcoming communities.

Experimentation

The development of the permanent resident digital intake portal (a web-based service that enables permanent residents (PR) to apply for their permanent residency and, later in the process, to confirm their acceptance), involved a program of research to better understand the client experience and usability of this new digital service. This included a systematic comparison of the new digital portal to the paper-based version (business as usual). The results of this work are being continually integrated into the rollout of this new service, including additional survey work and experimentation. Following the soft launch and initial testing of the minimal viable product for clients in March 2021, the PR online application portal was made available to authorized representatives in September 2021.

Key risks to Core Responsibility 2

As admission targets for immigration levels increase and as asylum claim volumes continue to increase, there continues to be a risk of overburdening the asylum system. In 2021–22, IRCC continued to monitor operational impacts, implement innovative measures and explore efficiencies in asylum processing, while exploring broader structural reforms. This included improvements in digitization, modernization and client service delivery both in-person and online.

As an example, IRCC began receiving asylum applications online in March 2020, and the Canadian Refugee Protection Portal was launched on October 6, 2021, enabling applicants who are in Canada to submit refugee claims directly using a secure online platform. The portal is part of a shift towards electronic intake designed to streamline claim submission to allow for offices to be proactive in inventory management.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 3: Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada

Exceeding immigration targets

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 meant significant shortfalls for immigration admissions due to border restrictions, which created substantial delays in PR processing, as well as shifts in client behaviour (i.e., many were unable or unwilling to travel to Canada given restrictions and health concerns).

The 2021–2023 Multi-Year Immigration Levels Plan^{xxix} laid out a vision of continued growth in admissions annually to make up the shortfall from 2020. It set a target range of welcoming 300,000 to 401,000 new permanent residents in 2021, with a total increase in immigration of some 1.2 million newcomers. This ambitious plan was developed to help Canada transition out of the pandemic into economic recovery, and to address labour market needs in different regions. It also aimed to support family reunification and maintain Canada as a safe place for those fleeing conflict and persecution, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians.

To meet immigration targets through 2021–22, IRCC continued to implement a mix of flexible policy options, facilitative measures and digital solutions, for example, broadening economic pathways to permanent residence for protected persons and other temporary residents already living in Canada with the skills our economy needed. Canada met its 2021 target range and its mandate letter commitment by welcoming nearly 406,000 permanent residents, the majority of which (or over 62%) were in the economic class. This represents the highest number of newcomers to arrive in Canada in a year.

Economic class

Of 355,714 permanent resident admissions in 2021 (excluding Quebec admissions), 63.6% (226,118) were from the Federal and Regional economic immigration classes, which exceeded the target range of 153,600 – 208,500 set for these streams.

IRCC continues to explore and develop new approaches to select permanent residents in response to specific regional and labour market needs. In January 2022, the Atlantic Immigration Program^{xxx} (AIP) was established as a permanent program to provide a pathway to permanent residency for skilled foreign workers and international graduates from a Canadian institution. In addition, pilots such as the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot,^{xxxi} (RNIP) the Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot,^{xxxii} (EMPP) the Agri-Food Pilot,^{xxxiii} the Home Child Care Provider Pilot, and Home Support Worker Pilot,^{xxxiv} have been launched to test various approaches to

facilitate pathways for permanent residency with a view to meeting Canada's labour market needs.

The PR digital intake portal was implemented as an operational response to allow clients and representatives to submit PR applications in a digital format, and it continues to be the intake channel for the majority of PR applications. Most of the increase in planned immigration levels for 2021–23 will be allocated to economic immigration, including under the federal high-skilled category through the Express Entry^{xxxv} (EE) system, Canada's online application management system, and the Provincial Nominee Program^{xxxvi} (PNP).

Enhancing Express Entry

As announced in Budget 2021, IRCC is improving the EE system, which will allow Canada's immigration system to continue to better support economic growth and meet labour force needs. An enhanced Express Entry system will also continue to help IRCC achieve the Government's annual permanent resident admissions targets.

Facilitation of temporary residents to permanent residents

In light of border closures and restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic making it challenging to admit new permanent residents from overseas, in 2021–22 IRCC focused on temporary residents in Canada who could contribute to economic immigration objectives.

New pathways

Essential workers

Introduced between May 2021 and November 2021, IRCC introduced an innovative, time-limited temporary measure (Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway) to facilitate a pathway to permanent residency for over 90,000 essential workers, including workers employed in health care and on the front lines of other essential sectors, as well as recent international graduates across all skill-levels in support of Canada's economic recovery from the pandemic. Since these individuals were already employed in Canada, their retention contributes to Canada's skilled, educated, and experienced workforce needed to fuel its economic recovery and growth.

This pathway provided a streamlined digital channel for applications to be uploaded by clients. In addition, an innovative Robotic Process Automation was implemented to support file intake, which resulted in over 106,00 applications received.

Hong Kong residents in Canada

IRCC also introduced two new streams offering a path to permanent residence for eligible Hong Kong residents^{xxxvii} in Canada who are workers or recent graduates. In 2021–22, IRCC recorded approximately 900 landings under these two streams.

While applications under the Canadian work experience stream have been low to date, it is expected that volumes will increase as a result of the public policy providing an open work permit to Hong Kong residents that was introduced on February 1, 2021.

Existing pathways

On February 13, 2021, Canada issued invitations to apply for permanent residence to all candidates in the Express Entry pool eligible for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC). This large “draw” from Express Entry resulted in invitations to apply for permanent residency being sent to over 27,000 candidates, over 90% of whom were already in Canada and employed.

All successful CEC candidates are highly skilled, and have demonstrated that they have at least a year’s worth of skilled Canadian work experience proving that they can contribute to the Canadian economy, and have sufficient proficiency in one of Canada’s official languages.

In 2021, IRCC finalized permanent residence applications for nearly 6,000 caregivers and their family members under all caregiver pathways, including the Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker pilots, the Interim Pathway for Caregivers, the Caring for Children and Caring for People with High Medical Needs pilots, and the Live-in Caregiver Program.

In addition, the three-year Agri-Food Pilot launched in May 2020 provides a pathway to permanent residence for experienced non-seasonal, full-time workers in select occupations and industries in the agriculture and agri-food sector.

Facilitating processing

In 2021–22, IRCC continued to exempt the biometrics collection requirement for permanent resident applicants if they had previously provided their biometrics within the last 10 years. This measure facilitated the processing of permanent residence applications, without compromising the integrity of the immigration program.

Francophone immigration to Canada

The Government recognizes that immigration is key to supporting the vitality of Francophone minority communities (FMCs) across the country. Francophone immigration plays an important role in upholding Canada’s linguistic duality.

IRCC continues to work with provinces and territories to advance cross-jurisdictional efforts in support of its Strategy for Francophone Immigration^{xxxviii} and to strengthen the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Action Plan for Increasing Francophone Immigration Outside of Quebec, adopted in 2018. In 2021, the Provincial Nominee Program was the second largest driver for attracting French-speaking economic immigrants to Canada, with admissions under this program representing over 29% of Francophone economic admissions outside of Quebec overall.

In 2021, the Department also turned to new ways to facilitate Francophone immigration outside of Quebec by including uncapped streams within the time-limited Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway for French-speaking and bilingual candidates. Applicants to these streams were required to demonstrate their language proficiency through the results of a French language test.

Progress on 4.4% target

The Government of Canada set an objective to increase Francophone immigration to reach a target of 4.4% French-speaking immigrants outside Quebec by 2023.

In 2020, French-speaking admissions under Express Entry represented the majority of French-speaking admissions outside of Quebec overall, making Express Entry the most promising tool to increase French-speaking admissions outside of Quebec. However, the pandemic took a toll on that trend with a decline to 3% of invitations issued to candidates with strong French-tested candidates from January to December 2021.

The proportion of French-speaking permanent residents among all immigrants admitted to Canada outside Quebec dropped to 1.95% in 2021. The pandemic has slowed the arrival of French-speaking permanent residents, many of whom come from abroad. Nevertheless, the proportion of French-speaking permanent resident admissions increased again to 3.6% from January to July 2022 and, since 2019, the total number of admissions for French-speaking permanent residents outside Quebec has remained above 5,000 per annum.

In May 2021, the Francophone Immigration Target Working Group was launched to support the mandate to review the target of 4.4% French-speaking immigrants admitted to Canada outside Quebec by 2023, and to think about next steps beyond 2023. Recommendations of the working group and views from various parties communicated during diverse fora, along with key considerations, will be taken into account in the determination of next steps on Francophone immigration.

Promotional activities

The Department pursued a range of targeted promotional activities in Canada and abroad to attract, recruit and retain qualified French-speaking foreign workers to Canada, including:

- The virtual Liaison Tour (LT) series, organized by IRCC in partnership with the Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité du Canada. Meetings were held in September 2021 to take stock of the latest developments in Francophone immigration, discuss labour needs in respective regions, encourage employers to hire French-speaking and bilingual workers, and promote the October 2021 B2B Virtual Fair. The event informed employers about immigration programs that facilitate the entry of French-speaking and bilingual workers and about pools of skilled Francophone workers around the world.
- The Dedicated Service Channel, which integrated Francophone immigration into its promotional efforts to most stakeholders, as a way to meet employer needs to find skilled workers while supporting FMCs. During 2021–22, hundreds of stakeholder interactions where Francophone immigration was promoted were delivered, mostly online, to participants across Canada.
- IRCC's International Network organized promotional activities around the world, helping to diversify recruitment pools. In 2021–22, IRCC offices abroad organized 277 events to promote Francophone immigration, which is an increase from last year.
- The 17th edition of the Destination Canada Mobility Forum was held virtually from November 18 to 20, 2021 to promote immigration opportunities to Francophone candidates, and to put candidates and employers in direct contact.
- A new online fair, the Early Childhood and Teaching Job Fair: Destination Canada Education, was launched in February 2022. Presented in partnership with the Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité, this fair showcased job opportunities in Canada's early childhood education, primary or secondary school teaching or French as a second language teaching sectors, in provinces and territories other than Quebec.
- As part of National Francophone Immigration Week, which took place from November 7 to 13, 2021, IRCC Dakar held an information session with 140 Senegalese students, in collaboration with the Association des collèges et universités de la francophonie canadienne, and a graduate originally from Senegal who is now established in a Welcoming Francophone Community (Clare, Nova Scotia). The IRCC Dakar presentation was an opportunity to explain the process of applying for a study permit and to promote the Student Direct Stream available to Senegalese citizens, programs available to stay in Canada temporarily and permanently after graduation, and settlement services in French for newcomers.

Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot

The Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot (EMPP) is Canada's model for refugee labour mobility. Launched in 2018 as a small research project, the EMPP aims to address Canadian labour shortages while providing durable solutions for refugees with the skills and qualifications that Canadian employers need.

With the launch of Phase 2 of this pilot on December 3, 2021, Canada reaffirmed its ongoing commitment to labour mobility for skilled refugees, by committing to admit up to 500 refugees and their families as part of the EMPP. A suite of new facilitative measures were announced under the Phase 2 to help skilled refugees immigrate to Canada through existing economic immigration pathways, including:

- expediting processing of permanent residence applications (six months or less in most cases);
- waiving fees for permanent residence applications;
- access to use loans/grants to satisfy the settlement funds requirement;
- access to pre-departure medical services through the Interim Federal Health (IFH) Program;^{xxxix} including coverage for immigration medical exams; and
- access to the Immigration Loans Program, if an application is approved, to help with travel costs, some start up costs after arrival, and the right of permanent residence fee.

To date, the EMPP has resulted in a total of approximately 80 admissions (phases 1 & 2). IRCC is continuing to work with eight participating provinces and territories, as well as communities and employers across Canada, to grow the pilot in order to welcome greater numbers of skilled refugees to fill labour shortages in high-demand sectors such as health care.

Family reunification and modernization efforts

Throughout 2021–22, IRCC implemented several measures to facilitate the immigration of family members through the Family Reunification Program.

IRCC devoted considerable resources to achieve higher volumes and faster processing of new spousal applications. These measures included file digitization, remote processing, conducting remote interviews using advanced analytics to better process some applications, introducing an online application portal, increasing the number of decision makers assigned to permanent residence applications, and introducing tools to facilitate the processing of these files.

The total number of admissions within the family class for 2021 increased significantly compared to 2020, with 81,423 admissions in 2021 versus 49,290 in 2020.

Spouses and partners reunification

In 2021, the Department met the admissions target range for spouses, partners and children (61,000 – 81,000), admitting 69,685 persons in this category. In addition, IRCC began work to deliver on the Minister's December 2021 mandate letter commitment to implement a program to authorize the issuance of temporary resident status to spouses and children abroad while they wait for the processing of their permanent residency applications, with developments continuing in 2022–23. In the meantime, sponsored spouses, partners, and their children are welcome to visit their sponsor in Canada during the processing of their permanent residence application, as long as they meet standard requirements for visitors.

Parents and grandparents reunification

In 2021, the Department admitted 11,738 individuals through the Parents and Grandparents program, falling slightly short of the target range of 15,000 – 24,000. Within the same year, IRCC issued 47,900 invitations to apply to prospective sponsors, with the goal of accepting up to 40,000 complete applications. These applications will lead to admissions in future years.

In response to the potential financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, a temporary public policy was implemented to reduce the income requirement for sponsors of parents and grandparents to the minimum necessary income (from the minimum necessary income plus 30%) for the 2021 tax year. The public policy also enabled sponsors to count regular Employment Insurance benefits in their income calculations rather than just special Employment Insurance benefits for the 2020 and 2021 taxation years.

The Department will continue to explore opportunities to respond to the needs of clients and changing global circumstances. These efforts include undertaking an evaluation of the Family Reunification Program and taking steps to review Family Class categories through an anti-racism lens.

Other public policies

In 2021, IRCC introduced a temporary public policy to offer a pathway to permanent residence for grieving families of victims of the Ethiopian Airlines Flight 302 and Ukraine International Airlines Flight 752 tragedies. In-Canada families of victims who were Canadian citizens, permanent residents or foreign nationals who were found eligible on their permanent residence application were able to apply for permanent residence under this public policy. The policy was in effect from May 12, 2021 to May 11, 2022. As of April 14, 2022, 155 applications were received, of which 100 were approved, 41 are in process and 14 have been refused. To date, 69 persons have been admitted under this public policy.

Building on this measure, IRCC developed a new pathway to permanent residence for families of certain victims of these flights, who are outside Canada, to provide vital support to the surviving families of a Canadian victim. This new pathway was launched on August 3, 2022.

Online modernization

In February 2022, IRCC launched a new online case status tracker for family class permanent residence applications. The new digital case status tracker allows some family class permanent residence applicants, sponsors and their representatives to more easily check their application status online. It also increases transparency, by giving individuals access to all of the same information they would get if they contacted an IRCC client service agent.

In addition, the Permanent Resident Digital Intake Portal^{xl} was implemented as a response to COVID-19 to enable clients to submit PR applications and confirm their permanent residency virtually, including family class applications. Those invited to apply as part of 2021 parents and grandparents intake process were required to submit their applications online through the PR Portal, unless they were unable to submit an application online because of a disability. This initiative builds on the Government of Canada's announcement to modernize Canada's immigration system to support economic recovery and improve client experience.

Fulfilling Canada's humanitarian traditions and commitments by welcoming refugees during the pandemic

As some restrictions were lifted and borders re-opened in Canada and around the world throughout the reporting year, the Department leveraged new opportunities to fully resume the resettlement of refugees. As a result, in 2021, Canada safely resettled a total of 20,428 refugees. While this is below the target of 22,500 to 37,000, it is more than double what had been achieved in 2020. The Department remains committed to advancing refugee initiatives and international commitments.

Responding to the crisis in Afghanistan

In response to the crisis in Afghanistan, IRCC acted quickly in collaboration with key federal partners, including Global Affairs Canada and the Department of National Defence, and with allies, such as the United States of America, to mobilize a timely evacuation of 3,700 Afghan refugees. As well, IRCC designed and implemented multiple new pathways to welcome Afghan refugees to Canada. As of March 20, 2022, over 10,000 Afghans had arrived through new public policies that were developed in response to this humanitarian crisis, and the Government of Canada has committed to bringing at least 40,000 Afghan refugees to Canada.

The complexities of responding to the crisis in Afghanistan were compounded by the travel restrictions linked to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. IRCC worked with public health officials to overcome related challenges, and given the low vaccination rate in Afghanistan, a National Interest Exemption from COVID-19 border restrictions was provided to Afghans to facilitate their entry into Canada. Upon arrival, IRCC worked with public health officials to ensure that individuals who were not fully vaccinated were quarantined in hotels, while onsite nurses provided health assessments, including COVID-19 testing and access to vaccinations.

Human rights defenders

In July 2021, IRCC launched a new refugee stream for human rights defenders at risk,^{xli} making Canada one of the few countries in the world with a dedicated, permanent immigration program for those who are targeted for their work to protect and promote human rights. The new stream was designed and implemented in close consultation with human rights defender protection experts and civil society to best meet the needs of those most at risk. IRCC signed memoranda of understanding with two human rights defender protection organizations, Front Line Defenders and ProtectDefenders.eu, who will work with the United Nations Refugee Agency^{xlii} to identify human rights defenders at risk in need of resettlement.

Facilitating refugee resettlement

In 2021–22, IRCC continued working closely with the International Organization for Migration to arrange travel, facilitate immigration medical exams, and deliver pre-embarkation health checks and other pre-departure medical services, including specific to COVID-19, under the Interim Federal Health program, to all travel-ready refugees.

Asylum or in-country refugee status determination

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly reduced claim volumes, but it also led to greater demand in refugee claims that began to materialize as travel restrictions were progressively lifted beginning in August 2021.

Intake notably increased in August 2021. Since November 21, 2021, when the first phase of border temporary pandemic-related measures that restricted asylum claims from foreign nationals seeking entry to Canada from the U.S. between designated land ports of entry were lifted, there has been a further rise in the number of asylum seekers entering Canada. Asylum intake reached over 38,000 claims in 2021–22 fiscal year.

Other measures taken

In close collaboration with Quebec, IRCC created a temporary public policy to provide a pathway to permanent residency for certain refugee claimants working in the health-care sector during the COVID-19 pandemic (known as Guardian Angels). This one-time initiative, implemented between December 2020 and August 2021, recognized the extraordinary contribution of refugee claimants working in Canada's health-care sector when there was an urgent need for help. Under this initiative, 6,800 persons have been granted permanent residence.

Through the Asylum Interoperability Project, IRCC, the Canada Border Services Agency^{xliii} (CBSA) and the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada^{xliv} continue to complete the work required to shift the Asylum program from paper to digital, while enhancing system interoperability between departments. The Canadian Refugee Protection Portal was successfully launched, allowing asylum claimants, with or without the assistance of a representative, to submit refugee claims and supporting documentation online.

Through the Security Screening Automation Project, IRCC continues to collaborate with CBSA to automate Security Screening while facilitating the exchange of information between partner systems.

As a measure to reduce the pandemic's impact on Canada's asylum system and advance permanent residence admissions, in 2021–22 IRCC continued to exempt low-risk, eligible in-Canada protected persons and accompanying family members from undergoing additional immigration medical exams in processing their permanent residence applications.

In 2021, 39,800 protected persons in Canada were admitted as permanent residents, which significantly exceeded the target range of 17,000 to 25,000. This was in large part due to the departmental effort to maximize admissions of in-Canada PR applications due to impacts of the pandemic on travel.

Interim Federal Health program

The Interim Federal Health (IFH) Program provides temporary health care coverage to resettled refugees, refugee claimants, in-Canada protected persons, victims of human trafficking, victims of domestic violence, persons detained under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*,^{xlv} and certain persons resettled in Canada as a result of a public policy or humanitarian and compassionate considerations, during their period of ineligibility for provincial or territorial health insurance.

In 2021–22, IRCC continued investing in the IFH Program to ensure that vulnerable newcomers receive health care coverage to address their essential medical needs, improve their overall health outcomes, and facilitate their integration in Canada. IRCC also launched the new Medavie Blue Cross contract to modernize claims administration, which will improve the experience that clients and service providers have with the IFH Program by removing administrative barriers and by delivering enhanced services.

International engagement and leadership

In 2021–22, IRCC continued to actively engage with its key multilateral and regional partners, including the United Nations Refugee Agency, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Network on Migration, the International Civil Aviation Organization,^{xlvi} the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development,^{xlvii} the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD),^{xlviii} the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees,^{xlix} and the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM).¹

Membership and participation within these organizations allows IRCC officials to influence governance and decision-making mechanisms, including setting policy and program direction, budget setting practices, as well as evaluation and audit exercises. It also enhances Canada's knowledge on global trends and approaches to managed migration. In particular, it facilitates the advancement of Canada's international priorities on migration, which include helping to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, promoting international cooperation on migration issues, and assisting in the search for practical solutions to migration problems.

In 2021, Canada's efforts, led by IRCC, resulted in a positive outcome to reform the IOM's governance structure, which now permits equitable access for all Member States to the IOM Bureau Council. Member States in positions on the IOM Bureau Council work closely with IOM Administration to influence IOM decisions related to IOM budget, programs, policies, and the governance of the organization.

IRCC continued to lead Canada's co-chairmanship of the GFMD working group on Public Narratives on Migration. In particular, Canada funded and co-led with Ecuador and the GFMD's Mayoral Mechanism the official launch and implementation of the *It Takes A Community* (ITAC) social media campaign, that promotes balanced narratives on migrants and refugees and highlights their contribution to society, in an effort to build trust, belonging and engagement on a community level, thereby supporting social cohesion and combatting the spread of xenophobia or discrimination.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the launch of Canada's Proof of Vaccination Credential (PVC) requirements in 2021, many Canadians encountered challenges in applying for visas and entering certain countries, given variation across countries on vaccine travel

requirements. Canada, led by IRCC, initiated international engagement in working groups of the ICAO, with Canadian missions abroad, bilateral/regional relations with high traffic countries, and other multilateral forums for promoting recognition of Canadian PVC documents and assessing acceptability of other countries' PVCs.

In 2021-22, IRCC also continued to collaborate with Five Country counterparts from Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and the United Kingdom in addressing common migration challenges, such as migration measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and responses to the situations in Afghanistan and Ukraine. Hosted by New Zealand, Canada and its Five Country counterparts participated in a virtual Five Country Ministerial meeting in April 2021 to discuss the impact of COVID-19 on migration and borders.

Immigration and citizenship consultants

In achieving another of IRCC's mandate commitments, November 2021 marked the official opening of the College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants,^{li} regulated under the *College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants Act*.^{lii} The College is now the official regulator of immigration and citizenship consultants across the country; all paid consultants must be licensed by the College to work with IRCC.

The College has powers and tools to investigate professional misconduct and to discipline consultants. The College can also protect the public by:

- entering a consultant's premises to gather information for an investigation;
- compelling witnesses to appear and testify before its Discipline Committee; and
- requesting court injunctions to address unauthorized practitioners providing immigration or citizenship advice.

The College is a key part of the Government's efforts to fight fraud in Canada's immigration system and builds on significant action over the past few years, including an investment of \$50 million to fight fraud and new educational tools to help applicants identify fraudulent activity.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 3: Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada			
Departmental Result Indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Total number of permanent resident admissions, against the annual immigration levels plan	300,000 – 410,000	End of each CY	2019: 341,180 2020: 184,606 2021: 405,999
2. Percentage of permanent residents admitted to Canada, outside Quebec, who identify as French-speaking	≥ 4.4% by 2023	End of CY 2023	2019: 2.82% 2020: 3.61% 2021: 1.95%
3. Percentage of permanent resident applicants found inadmissible on health grounds and those who are permitted admission with a condition on their visa related to health surveillance	≤ 3% ⁷	End of each CY	2019: 2.1% 2020: 2.2% 2021: 2.0%
4. Percentage of permanent resident applicants found inadmissible on safety and security grounds	≤ 0.4% ⁸	End of each CY	2019: 0.19% 2020: 0.11% 2021: 0.07%
5. Percentage of permanent resident applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each FY	2019–20: 92% 2020–21: 85.7% 2021–22: 80.7%

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: In 2021, Canada welcomed the most immigrants in a single year in its history, despite the continued impact of the pandemic on international travel and IRCC operations as well as work throughout the year to respond to global crises (including the allied departure from Afghanistan). This was achieved by ramping up production and leveraging innovative practices, for example, pivoting to a focus on applicants already living in Canada by increasing the invitations to apply to the Canadian Experience Class in Express Entry and introducing the time-limited TR to PR pathways. IRCC also utilized virtual landings and the digitization of paper applications to enable faster processing. The historic number of newcomers admitted in 2021 played a key role in regaining jobs lost during the pandemic and filling critical labour gaps in the essential services sectors. The 2022–24 multi-year Immigration Levels Plan aims to ensure Canada has the workers it needs to support a strong economy into the future.

⁷ This target is not aspirational; rather, it is meant to reflect the expected outcomes of permanent resident screening based on historical data.

⁸ Ibid.

Indicator 2: IRCC remains committed to reaching the target of 4.4% of immigrants being French-speaking outside of Quebec by 2023. While admissions have been steadily increasing since 2016, the percentage dropped significantly in 2021 due to the ongoing pandemic, and related border closures and delays. To increase admissions, IRCC has advanced an approach focused on selection tools that encourage French-speaking candidates, paired with targeted promotion efforts, both domestically and abroad. Moreover, IRCC also put in place time-limited dedicated pathways for Francophone temporary residents in Canada (such as international students) to secure a pathway to permanent residence.

In 2021, 1.95% of permanent residents admitted to Canada, outside of Quebec, were French speakers and 60% of the total of Francophone admissions outside of Quebec were economic immigrants. IRCC will continue to focus on promotion and selection efforts to increase the number of French-speaking admissions outside of Quebec.

Indicator 3: In 2021, a very small percentage (0.2%) of permanent resident applicants were found to be inadmissible on health grounds, and 2.0% of those admitted to Canada overall had a condition on their visa related to health surveillance. These measures have been consistent over time, which demonstrates that even as the Government increases admissions through its Levels Plan year-over-year, the general health profile of applicants has been stable. The proportion of applicants admitted with a health condition requiring surveillance is notably higher than the proportion found inadmissible on health grounds. Protecting public health is an integral part of Canada's immigration system, and these results demonstrate that IRCC's health screening program is achieving the parallel goals of protecting the health of Canadians while facilitating the arrival of newcomers.

Indicator 4: In 2021, 0.07% of permanent resident applicants were found inadmissible on safety and security grounds, which is 0.04 percentage points lower than the preceding year. This result represents the lowest rate in the past five years. The percentage of inadmissibility on safety and security grounds has steadily declined in recent years with minor fluctuations. The fluctuation in results can be due to a number of reasons, including global circumstances outside of the Department's control, as well as screening processes and other program integrity measures that decrease the likelihood of individuals with a security and criminal history applying for permanent resident status.

Indicator 5: In 2021–22, 80.7% of permanent resident applicants reported being satisfied overall with the services provided by the Department. This represents a decrease of 5.0 percentage points from last year and reflects challenges in service delivery resulting from COVID-19 pandemic-related service disruptions, office closures and international travel restrictions. Client satisfaction is expected to improve next year, as the impacts of the pandemic on service delivery and processing times are alleviated.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 4: Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports

Settlement programming

The successful settlement and integration of newcomers benefits Canada by building a more inclusive, diverse and productive nation. The Settlement Program and Resettlement Assistance Program provide newcomers with services that help them adapt to life in Canada, setting them on a path to integration and full citizenship.

Despite the ongoing pandemic, in 2021–22, settlement services continued to be provided both in-person and online to over 428,000 newcomers to Canada by over 550 IRCC-funded Settlement Provider Organizations.

To understand and address their needs, close to 200,000 newcomers received comprehensive needs assessments to guide their settlement journeys. The assessment included the identification of client strengths/assets to help individuals build on their knowledge, skills, abilities and life experiences. Further to the assessments, most clients received referrals to various IRCC-funded services and other community services, including mental health and legal services.

Investing in settlement services

In August 2021, IRCC announced^{liii} an investment of \$100 million over three years (2021–24) under the 2020–21 Service Delivery Improvement^{liv} Expression of Interest process to improve the way newcomers access settlement services and support them and the broader settlement sector in recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 78 projects were funded under three priority streams:

1. Leveraging technology to support effective, equitable remote service delivery;
2. Increasing employer involvement in the integration process to improve newcomer employment outcomes; and
3. Building the capacity of the settlement sector to be flexible and resilient through social research and development, and enhancing anti-racism activities and programs

The funded projects are underway and all will end no later than March 31, 2024.

In addition, all projects from the 2017–18 Service Delivery Improvement Expression of Interest process ended as of March 31, 2022. The final results from these projects will inform the future policy design of the Settlement Program, while also assisting settlement sector stakeholders to integrate relevant best practices into their own programming.

Language training

The Department is committed to the provision of high quality, flexible and accessible language training services for newcomers as official language proficiency is key to successful settlement and integration. In 2021–22, 76,500 newcomers participated in IRCC-funded language training to improve their knowledge and use of Canada's official languages.

In 2021–22, the Department continued to implement program policy and design changes to its suite of language assessment and training services with the view of ensuring that they remain flexible and effective in meeting the diverse needs of its clients. This included an increased availability of professional development, tools and resources for blended and online delivery to ensure continued delivery of language-related services during the pandemic.

IRCC also continues to support the Action Plan for Official Languages 2018–2023 by dedicating \$1.9 million per year to offer adapted language training services for French-speaking newcomers settling in Francophone minority communities.

Collaborative efforts

In 2021–22, IRCC collaborated with partners in areas that both directly and indirectly support language training, including:

- Canadian Heritage, in developing initiatives that will support the modernization of the *Official Languages Act*;^{lv}
- the Newcomer Language Advisory Body, to engage their expertise regarding French and English language training programs;
- Club 4C, whose aim is to strengthen the professional development of language instructors; and
- provincial and territorial partners, through the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Language Forum, to discuss and exchange information on Francophone immigration, and settlement and the modernization of the *Official Languages Act*.

This continued collaboration contributes to the vitality and development of official language minority communities.

Francophone settlement services

The Government of Canada remains committed to supporting the vitality of FMCs across Canada. In 2021–22, IRCC continued to implement the Francophone Integration Pathway, which aims to strengthen settlement and resettlement services offered by Francophone organizations to

French-speaking clients and to ensure that newcomers of all linguistic backgrounds are aware of these services throughout their settlement and integration pathway. The Francophone Integration Pathway features a single-window national partnership service delivery model, which ensures that pre-arrival services to French-speaking immigrants are offered by Francophone service providers rooted in Francophone communities. In 2021–22, 73% of French-speaking immigrants aiming to settle outside Quebec that took a pre-arrival service, received a settlement service from this model.

In 2021–22, 20,807 clients received settlement services at designated Francophone Service Provider Organizations (SPOs) to help build links to their new Francophone communities. In 2021–22, nearly 80 Francophone SPOs received \$61 million in funding. This includes annual investments of \$8.2 million from the Action Plan for Official Languages, including the Welcoming Francophone Communities Initiative (14 cities and regions receiving \$4.2 million in funding from 2020 to 2023). The number of Francophone resettlement assistance SPOs increased from two to four in 2021–22.

In 2021–22, the Comité consultatif national en établissement francophone^{lvi} (in French only) pursued its work to provide evidence-based recommendations on a renewed national coordination model for the Francophone settlement sector and to inform future IRCC policies and programs.

Employment-related services

IRCC works with many settlement agencies across the country to provide employment-related services such as work placements, mentorship, preparation for licensure/certification, networking opportunities, job search skills, and employment counselling and job matching services.

To increase knowledge about and access to the labour market, a suite of employment-related services were accessed by over 45,000 newcomers in 2021–22.

In addition, IRCC continued to support the Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot. Through the Pilot, IRCC is funding targeted employment-related settlement services designed to support employment outcomes and career advancement for racialized newcomer women, including work placements and employment counselling. Pilot participants are diverse, with clients having immigrated to Canada from approximately 123 countries. The majority of participants are of core working age (i.e., between the ages of 25 and 54) and are recent immigrants (i.e., have lived in Canada for less than five years).

Settlement Workers in Schools initiative

IRCC recently completed an Evaluation of the Settlement Workers in Schools (SWIS) initiative^{lvii}. The SWIS Evaluation and Management Response Action Plan was approved on February 22, 2022.

Overall, the evaluation found SWIS newcomer youth, children and their parents/guardians need school-based settlement services to integrate fully into Canadian society, as well as the Canadian education system. The SWIS initiative also provides newcomer students and their parents/guardians with a convenient access point for settlement services. The evaluation found clients, including students, families and school staff, perceive SWIS services to be useful and responsive to their needs. Evidence suggests that the SWIS initiative is contributing to increased knowledge, involvement and performance in the education system. initiative is also useful for referring clients to other settlement services needed on their integration journeys, and for enhancing cultural understanding on the part of school staff.

Support for resettled refugees

IRCC remains committed to providing support to resettled refugees to help meet their immediate and essential needs, including income support for up to the first year in Canada. Supports are provided by the Resettlement Assistance Program^{lviii} (RAP) for Government-Assisted Refugees (GARs), by private sponsors for privately sponsored refugees, and, in some cases, by a combination of the two.

In 2021–22, over 13,000 GARs received RAP services⁹ (outside Quebec), an uptake rate of 95%. In addition, in order to maintain high quality services to persons resettling in other communities, the Department added a total of nine new RAP service provider organizations in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick.^{lix}

In 2021–22, IRCC regularly consulted with RAP SPOs through national and regional engagement tables to help support capacity to provide immediate and essential services to refugees, including those from Afghanistan. IRCC partnered with other government departments and stakeholders to receive Afghan GARs and adopted new strategies to resettle them in communities from Vancouver to Saint John's. Individuals, businesses and communities across Canada generously offered their support and assistance in welcoming resettled Afghan families to Canada, working closely with their local Resettlement and Settlement Service providers. An Afghan Resettlement Steering Committee was also created to meet weekly with IRCC to share timely information and respond to local, regional and national offers of assistance and connect

⁹ In 2021–22, 18,000 clients received RAP services, including over 13,000 GARs. As the primary clients of RAP, GARs typically receive the full suite of RAP services.

them to where the needs were greatest. To add additional capacity, particularly in smaller centres, nine additional RAP SPOs were added in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick. In addition, a new Afghanistan Settlement Branch was added in the Settlement and Integration Sector of the Department to manage the settlement and integration of both Afghan refugees and Ukrainian nationals.

In 2021–22, IRCC completed an assessment of immediate outcomes of RAP program clients in 2017 and 2018. The assessment suggest that 69% of GARs found the early supports received during their first six weeks in Canada met most or all needs in terms of temporary housing, food and clothing, with additional 24% stating that their needs were partially met. The highest rating was provided in terms of supporting registration for government services, such as obtaining a health card, Social Insurance Number, and school registration, with 83% stating that most or all of their needs were addressed.

To support the private sponsorship community, IRCC provided additional funding to key program delivery partners and signed contribution agreements for nine projects. This support contributed to improving existing pre-arrival and post-arrival support services, while promoting greater awareness of these services for private sponsors.

Strengthened integrity of the Private Sponsorship of Refugees Program

IRCC remains committed to ensuring that privately sponsored refugees are receiving the financial and settlement supports they are entitled to under the Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) Program. In 2021–22, work continued in developing a Program Integrity Framework (PIF) for the PSR Program to ensure that private sponsors within all sponsorship streams (including Sponsorship Agreement Holders, Groups of Five, and Community Sponsors) are meeting program requirements. The PIF was approved by the Deputy Minister of IRCC in March 2022.

The PIF introduces a risk-based approach to PSR Program integrity. It recognizes the diversity of private sponsors and focuses interventions on those assessed to have higher operating risks, while also seeking to proactively identify and resolve potential issues at an early stage to facilitate positive outcomes for resettled refugees. The PIF was developed through extensive consultations with the private sponsorship community, which began in the fall of 2020, and reflects our mutual objectives of protecting refugees and ensuring they are adequately supported as they establish their new lives in Canada, while also ensuring that any new requirements remain manageable for the diverse range of private sponsors.

The Department is planning to formally launch the PIF, which includes the implementation of risk management plans for Sponsorship Agreement Holders (SAHs), in summer 2023.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 4: Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports

Departmental Result Indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Percentage of Canadians who support the current level of immigration	≥ 65%	End of each FY	2019–20: 66% 2020–21: 76% 2021–22: 67%
2. Percentage of settlement clients who improved their official language skills	≥ 50%	End of each FY	2019–20: 37% 2020–21: 37.6% 2021–22: 36.1%
3. Percentage of settlement clients who acquired knowledge and skills to integrate into the Canadian labour market	≥ 50%	End of each FY	2019–20: 50% 2020–21: 49.5% ¹⁰ 2021–22: 39.6%

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: Results from IRCC’s 2021–22 Annual Tracking Study show that 67% of Canadians feel that the 2022 target of 432,000 immigrants is either about right or too few. While this result exceeds the target of 65%, it is not uncommon for this figure to fluctuate. In recent years, this result has ranged between a low of 57% in 2018–19 and a high of 76% in 2020–21. Despite these fluctuations, current support for the number of immigrants coming to Canada is significantly higher than it was in the mid-1990s, as measured in public opinion research conducted separately by IRCC and the Environics Institute. It has remained generally consistent for the past 15 years, following a significant increase between 1996 and 2004.

Indicator 2: Language training is a key Settlement Program service provided to newcomers to help them integrate and build a successful life in Canada. For 2021–22, the percentage of clients who progressed one level or more in at least one language skill remains below target, as previously. An Evaluation of Language Training Services completed in 2020 found that some formats of language training (e.g. full-time) are associated with a greater likelihood of newcomers improving their language skills. However, to ensure flexibility and accessibility, the majority of language training classes are delivered on a part-time basis, allowing newcomers to address other settlement needs at the same time. Furthermore, while online delivery during the pandemic appears to have worked for most clients, it may have had an impact on the progression of some learners. IRCC is developing a framework that will allow for a nuanced measurement of language training outcomes for different clients across a variety of services.

¹⁰ A new methodology was applied in 2020–21 for this indicator. As a result, year-over-year comparisons should be interpreted with caution.

Indicator 3: In 2021–22, of the clients who received settlement services, 39.6% reported increased knowledge on topics most relevant to client needs related to participation in the labour market, including: looking for/applying for a job; establishing contacts, connections, networks; getting educational and/or professional qualifications assessed; starting a business; and using soft skills at work. This percentage is below target and the Department is exploring the reasons for the decline, including lingering impacts of the pandemic, as well as the potential impact of temporary immigration policies implemented by IRCC. The Department will continue to monitor and explore possible mitigation strategies including analysis of labour market outcomes for different client groups and different employment services.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 5: Immigrants and refugees achieve economic independence and contribute to labour force growth

Regional labour force growth through immigration

Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program

Since 2017, participating employers in the Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program (AIP) have made over 11,000 job offers in key sectors, including health care, manufacturing, accommodations and food services. The AIP is an employer-driven model, requiring employers to play an active role in the recruitment and retention of candidates. This includes committing to working with a settlement service provider organization to ensure that newcomer employees and their families receive a settlement plan, supporting newcomers' access to settlement services, and ensuring welcoming workplaces, which includes taking intercultural competency training.

The evaluation of the pilot^{lx} found that as of February 2020, over 90% of principal applicants reported that they were living in Atlantic Canada. Given its success, IRCC and the Atlantic provinces transitioned the AIP to a permanent program on January 1, 2022. In doing so, IRCC also achieved its mandate letter commitment to make the AIP a permanent program.

The AIP builds on the strengths of the pilot and retains the core objective of attracting skilled immigrants to Atlantic Canada to address demographic and economic needs, as well as to continue to increase retention in the region. Similar to the pilot, the permanent program will continue to help employers find skilled workers to fill jobs, so they can grow their businesses and the economy.

Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot

The RNIP is a community-driven program that spreads the benefits of economic immigration to 11 communities across Northern Ontario and Western Canada. The pilot's focus on retention and economic development is helping these communities to attract the workers they need by creating a path to permanent residence for skilled foreign workers.

The Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot's Settlement Program component requires concrete efforts at the community level to welcome, settle and integrate newcomers. These efforts include championing the benefits of immigration to community members and employers, matching newcomers with established members of the community, and connecting newcomers with settlement services and other core social services after their arrival.

The Department continues to work towards meeting the mandate letter commitment to “ensure that immigration better supports small- and medium-sized communities that require additional immigrants to enhance their economic growth and social vibrancy. The mandate commitment also seeks to expand the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot.”

Provincial Nominee Program

The PNP is for workers who have the skills, education and work experience to contribute to the economy of a specific province or territory, want to live in that province, and want to become permanent residents of Canada.

Each province and territory has its own “streams” (immigration programs that target certain groups) and requirements. For example, in a program stream, provinces and territories may target students, business people, skilled workers, or semi-skilled workers.

Municipal Nominee Program

As part of IRCC's mandate letter commitment to move forward on the Municipal Nominee Program, IRCC continues to engage with provinces and territories, and a broad range of stakeholders, to determine its optimal program design and delivery model. This includes supporting program design to consider economic need, as well as capacity related to municipality and settlement services.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 5: Immigrants and refugees achieve economic independence and contribute to labour force growth			
Departmental Result Indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Percentage of newcomers who are employed ¹¹	≥ 65%	End of each CY	2019: 70% 2020: 69.1% 2021: 75.7%
2. Percentage of immigrants and refugees who are in the middle-income range or above ¹²	≥ 50%	End of each FY	2019–20: 55% 2020–21: 56.2% 2021–22: 62.0%
3. Percentage of the Canadian labour force that is made up of immigrants and refugees	≥ 25%	End of each CY	2019: 28% 2020: 27.5% 2021: 28.8%

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: In 2021, 75.7% of newcomers (landed within the last 1 to 5 years and aged 25 to 54) were employed, an increase of 6.6 percentage points from last year. The figure well exceeds the target for the indicator. This increase is primarily attributable to the broader Canadian labour market context. In 2021, as public health restrictions associated with COVID-19 eased and the Canadian economy started to recover, labour shortages were observed in some industries and regions across Canada.

Indicator 2: 62% of all immigrants and refugees in Canada were above the low income measure (LIM) threshold continuously over 2011 to 2019. This figure is an increase from the preceding year's data point (56.2%) and meets the target for this indicator. Having an income above the threshold of the LIM is used as a proxy measure for being “middle class.” The extent to which newcomers join the Canadian middle class is a measure of how well Canadian society facilitates immigrant contributions as well as benefits from them. It should be noted that its reporting period predates the onset of the pandemic. Consequently, it is possible that future results for this indicator will yield lower returns.

Indicator 3: In 2021, immigrants made up 28.8% of the labour force. This figure exceeds the target for this indicator. Recognizing that recent trends in labour market statistics show that the Canadian-born population is shrinking, immigration is an important tool in countering these trends and in growing Canada's labour force and economy. Measuring the percentage of the

¹¹ This includes those 25–54 years of age and who landed in Canada between one and five years ago.

¹² Actual results for this indicator are based on the eight preceding years of income data. Specifically, the 2019–20 result covers 2010 to 2017, the 2020–21 result covers 2011 to 2018, and the 2021–22 result covers 2012 to 2019.

Canadian labour force that is made up of immigrants and refugees, and its growth, is an important component of assessing the success of one of the Department's core responsibilities.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 6: Immigrants and refugees feel part of and participate in Canadian society

Newcomer integration

IRCC supports newcomer integration and a sense of belonging by funding pre-arrival, needs and assets assessments and referrals, information and orientation, and community connections services through the Settlement Program.

In 2021–22, close to 30,800 newcomers, including refugees, received pre-arrival services, a notable increase of 40% from 2020–21. Furthermore, IRCC's 16 funded pre-arrival service providers continued to offer essential overseas settlement services and support to eligible clients. This allowed clients to be better equipped with the information they needed as soon as they were allowed to travel, and helped streamline access to settlement and community supports upon arrival to Canada.

Through Community Connection activities, 71,000 clients received services to network with Canadian peers, learn how to access services in the community, and create linkages with local organizations.

Supporting Francophone communities

In 2021, 14 communities participating in the three-year community-based pilot called the Welcoming Francophone Communities Initiative (WFC), continued to implement the activities reflected in their community plans. A mid-term report produced as part of the initiative's outcome management follow-up study shows some progress towards the expected short-term outcomes, such as increased awareness and positive attitudes of communities, and employers, with respect to newcomers' contributions.

In 2021–22, IRCC supported 13 Réseaux en immigration francophones located across Canada (outside of Quebec), including nearly 300 partner organizations and institutions. This was done by bringing together frontline actors who work in Francophone and Acadian communities and are striving to attract, recruit, welcome and integrate French-speaking newcomers. A new logic model for Francophone Immigration Networks was developed in collaboration with IRCC, the Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne, and the réseaux en immigration francophone representatives to map out the activities and outcomes for their members.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 6: Immigrants and refugees feel part of and participate in Canadian society			
Departmental Result indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Percentage of immigrants and refugees that have a strong sense of belonging	≥ 85%	End of each FY	2019–20: 90% 2020–21: 89.5% 2021–22: 89.5%
2. Percentage of immigrants and refugees who volunteer in Canada	≥ 30%	End of each FY	2019–20: 29% 2020–21: 23.4% 2021–22: 20.5%

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: Despite the challenges tied to the COVID-19 pandemic, the latest results from the Newcomer Outcomes Survey indicate that a large majority of newcomer respondents feel a strong sense of belonging to Canada. This result is consistent with last year and remains slightly above the target. While a number of societal factors are involved in creating a welcoming environment for newcomers, IRCC seeks to build bridges between newcomers and communities across Canada through the Settlement Program. For example, through Community Connections programming, IRCC helps promote intercultural understanding and social cohesion, and ultimately enhance newcomers' sense of belonging. Other settlement services, like language training, employment services, and information on various topics, also enables newcomers to feel part of Canada.

Indicator 2: The data collected from the Newcomers Outcomes Survey indicates a continued decline in the percentage of immigrants who volunteer in Canada compared to previous years, falling below the target. The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting public health requirements had a significant impact on volunteering activities with charities and non-profits across Canada. Overall, the number of available volunteer activities declined (postponed or cancelled altogether) and health restrictions limited in-person participation, especially for those with a health vulnerability. In addition, given pressures in caring for others during the pandemic, and the gendered impacts of these pressures, volunteers may have had less available time for volunteering, given the double duty of work and childcare and other care. Therefore, the decline in the percentage of immigrants who volunteered during the pandemic is in line with the overall decrease in participation at the national level.

Immigrant and refugee selection and integration

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration, budgetary spending for 2021–22, as well as actual spending for that year.

2021–22 Main estimates	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	2021–22 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
2,472,352,828	2,472,352,828	2,894,527,333	2,505,576,400	33,223,572

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the Department needed to fulfill this core responsibility for 2021–22.

2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Actual full-time equivalents	2021–22 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
3,262	3,809	547

Financial, human resources and performance information for IRCC's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.^{lxi}

The difference between planned and actual spending for 2021–22 is mostly attributable to additional resources received through the Supplementary Estimates for the Afghanistan resettlement commitment (including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of Afghan nationals to Canada), the implementation of the 2021–23 Immigration Levels Plan, incremental requirements for the Canada-Quebec Accord grant, and for Upholding and Improving Client Services announced in Budget 2021. These additional resources were not included at the planning stage.

Overall, an amount of \$1.8 billion in actual spending for this core responsibility is related to transfer payments, which are mainly associated with settlement support and resettlement assistance services, as well as the grant for the Canada-Quebec Accord. The remainder of the spending within this core responsibility, in the amount of \$0.7 billion, was used to support IRCC's operational requirements. This was mainly for the implementation of the multi-year immigration levels plans and to provide interim federal health care coverage. The latter is a special purpose allotment to fund temporary and limited health coverage for eligible beneficiaries, including resettled refugees and asylum claimants.

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

The increase in spending was partially offset by lower spending for the Afghanistan resettlement commitment, as a result of the reduced pace of arrivals in 2021–22. It also resulted from a decrease in spending for the Interim Federal Health program and lower transfer payments than planned for settlement support and resettlement assistance services, as the number of arrivals to Canada and processing of refugee cases decreased as a result of measures taken in Canada and worldwide to control the spread of COVID-19.

Core Responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports

Description

IRCC promotes the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, and issues secure and internationally recognized Canadian citizenship and travel documents so that Canadians can participate fully in civic society and so that travel is facilitated across borders while contributing to international and domestic security.

Results

Gender-based Analysis Plus

The Citizenship Program^{lxii} is working to improve policies related to accessibility, fairness and affordability to facilitate equitable access to citizenship for all permanent residents.

Age-based requirements and fees for naturalization are used to facilitate equitable access to the Citizenship Program for minors and seniors. The program collects data on gender, date of birth (age), place of birth, official language results, citizenship test results, tax filing history, and linkages with permanent residence admissions data to inform better policy outcomes for vulnerable groups.

The Passport Program collects several key data elements through the application form, such as sex (including the gender “X” identifier), date of birth (age) and place of birth. Additional client demographics are collected through the voluntary annual client experience survey, both of which enable analysis through a GBA Plus lens throughout various stages of client interactions with the program.

In 2021–22, a review of the Canadian citizenship guide was undertaken to ensure adequate representation of diversity in content and images. As a result of the review, the guide will include new content on the history and cultures of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples, and the history and legacy of colonialism and residential schools, to provide a more balanced depiction of Canada’s history. The guide will also include the influence of cultures other than British and French, showcasing how Canada became one of the most multicultural and diverse countries in the world, while addressing serious injustices that occurred historically and the challenges that remain. The guide will also speak to the evolution of civic rights and freedoms, especially those of racialized minorities, LGBTQI communities, women, and individuals with disabilities.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In 2021–22, IRCC continued to support the implementation of SDGs, through citizenship and passports, by contributing to SDG 16 (developing effective, accountable and transparent

institutions at all levels) by revising the Oath of Citizenship, where the new oath recognizes that Indigenous rights are enshrined in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. IRCC also made progress on updating Canada's Citizenship Guide to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Indigenous peoples of Canada.

Experimentation

In 2021–22, the Innovation Lab launched multiple cloud-based web applications to support Permanent Resident digital intake, including the digitization of key forms and both PR Tracker and Citizenship Tracker websites to significantly reduce the number the of calls to our call centres.

On November 18, 2021 an online passport submission tool for clients who submitted paper applications was successfully implemented. This functionality is designed for clients in the inventory (that have applied for citizenship on paper) who are requested by an officer to provide copies of all pages of their passport.

Key risks for Core Responsibility 3

Demand for citizenship grant applications continued to increase, which challenged IRCC's capacity to deliver timely and dependable client-centred services in the COVID-19 context.

The Passport Program continued to safely resume services that enabled clients to travel as restrictions eased across the world.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 7: Eligible permanent residents become Canadian citizens

Building and maintaining Indigenous relationships — Oath of Citizenship

The Department recognizes the importance of building and maintaining relationships with Indigenous partners. Over the past few years, IRCC has been working to implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) Calls to Action^{lxiii} related to its mandate, including to educate newcomers about their role in reconciliation. Through this work, IRCC has engaged with the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and Métis National Council to realize the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls To Action.

In June 2021, as part of IRCC's mandate commitment, Canada's revised Oath of Citizenship^{lxiv} was made official through Bill C-8.^{lxv} This change to the oath directly responded to the TRC Call to Action 94. The new Oath of Citizenship recognizes that Indigenous rights are enshrined in

section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.^{lxvi} As new Canadians recite the oath, they will make a personal commitment to observe the Aboriginal and treaty rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples.

Throughout 2021–22, IRCC continued to progress towards updating Canada's Citizenship Guide^{lxvii} in response to Call to Action 93, to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Indigenous peoples of Canada, including information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools. The updated guide will better inform citizens about the role of Indigenous peoples in our past, present and future. The Department also continued to develop supporting learning tools for newcomers, based on the revised Citizenship Guide, to prepare them for the citizenship test.

In response to the results and recommendations of the 2020 evaluation of the Citizenship Program,^{lxviii} notable progress was made in reducing barriers and improving accessibility, which included conducting a review of the citizenship fee. The program continues to work towards implementing a clear and transparent process for assessing and waiving the citizenship knowledge and language requirements, when appropriate.

In 2021–22, the Citizenship Program also continued to collaborate with partners to promote the rights and responsibilities of citizenship to new citizens during citizenship ceremonies, citizenship week activities, and through available digital tools in response to the evaluation's findings.

Citizenship Modernization Initiative

IRCC's electronic citizenship grant application (e-App) was released on November 30, 2020, to a limited number of eligible clients aged 18 to 54, applying alone, and without a representative, allowing them to submit their application and documents digitally with no paper involved to apply for Canadian citizenship on IRCC's website. The option to apply online was initially available to a random 10 per cent of website visitors.

The e-App is a secure, cloud-based application that allows eligible permanent residents to apply for Canadian citizenship online. The application has a save and return functionality, allowing clients to complete the application at their own pace. It is intuitive and dynamic with built-in field validations, helping clients complete their application correctly and positively impacting completeness rates.

Since the launch, IRCC has been enhancing and scaling-up this new application system, while making the e-App accessible to more citizenship applicants. The e-App has since expanded to clients 55 years of age and over, and as of August 2021, it is available to 100% of website visitors.

To facilitate access to IRCC portals and e-Apps, IRCC deployed a feature that provides clients with the ability to apply with the help of a representative. The feature went live on November 30, 2021.

IRCC continues to improve the e-App to make it accessible to more clients. Further expansion and the addition of new functionalities are planned and will help reduce the intake of paper applications and allow the transition to a digital process.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 7: Eligible permanent residents become Canadian citizens			
Departmental Result indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Percentage of permanent residents who become Canadian citizens	≥ 85%	2021 (every five years)	2019: 86% (2016) 2020: 86% (2016) 2021: 86% (2016)
2. Percentage of citizenship applications that are processed within service standards	≥ 80%	End of each FY	2019–20: 65% 2020–21: 9% 2021–22: 8%
3. Percentage of citizenship applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each FY	2019–20: 95% 2020–21: 89.2% 2021–22: 77.7%

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: Canada has one of the highest naturalization rates in the world. Two key objectives of the Citizenship Program are for newcomers to Canada to have a desire to become Canadian citizens, and for this objective to be realized by eligible permanent residents. The Citizenship Program facilitates naturalization for eligible permanent residents to become Canadian citizens. The current uptake rate of 85.8% is based on the 2016 Census of Population. The Census findings demonstrated a slight growth in overall uptake rates from 85.6% to 85.8% between 2011 and 2016. This indicator relies on the Census; the 2021 Census data for this indicator will be available by the end of 2022. Between fiscal year 2019–20 and 2021–22, over 526,000 permanent residents applied and met the requirements, and were thus granted Canadian citizenship.

Indicator 2: For the last two fiscal years, the Citizenship Program has been at a historic low in maintaining its service standards. In 2021–22, only 8% of all citizenship grant applications were processed within the 12-month service standard. Growing application volumes and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated and increased processing times. To help mitigate the adverse impacts of COVID-19 on clients, the Department quickly introduced online services, such as virtual citizenship ceremonies, the implementation of an online knowledge test, the application status tool, and the launch of the e-applications for citizenship grants. IRCC remains dedicated to

continuing efforts to maintain service standards and to modernizing the Citizenship Program to better support eligible permanent residents in their journey to achieving Canadian citizenship.

Indicator 3: 2021–22 saw the lowest applicant satisfaction rate of the past reporting years, including a drop of 11.5% between 2020–21 and 2021–22. The drop in the client satisfaction rate is consistent with the drop in the service standards over the past two years due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Acknowledging the drop in the client satisfaction rate, IRCC remains committed to making services as efficient and client-focused as possible. New digital solutions and other improved program measures are in place with the goal of ensuring that client satisfaction indicators improve in the coming fiscal years.

Results achieved

Departmental Result 8: Canadians' international travel is facilitated

Passport and travel document services

As COVID-19 pandemic restrictions gradually lifted throughout 2021–22, the Passport Program continued to prepare for the return of clients who were unable or did not seek passport services during the pandemic and who would soon have a strong desire to travel internationally.

Passport services at over 350 Service Canada locations partially resumed in summer 2021, although capacity at work sites was still limited to 30% to 50% occupancy due to ongoing public health measures. An appointment system was implemented to facilitate access for clients requiring urgent services. All clients were encouraged via the Passport Program's website and social media to submit their applications by mail while in-person service delivery restrictions were in place, and additional mail-in hubs were established to better distribute work across the in-Canada service delivery network.

Canadian missions continued to provide passport services to Canadians living or travelling abroad, despite wide-ranging COVID-19 restrictions affecting offices around the world. The Passport Program provided temporary duty staff to support processing in select overseas offices that were having difficulty meeting the demand for passport services. By issuing travel documents, the Passport Program also facilitated the Government of Canada's efforts to help citizens in crisis, including the withdrawal of Canadians from Afghanistan and Ukraine.

Special measures put in place during the pandemic to facilitate service delivery for clients globally continued in 2021–22. Additional initiatives were implemented in Canada and overseas to further improve operational processing, which included an increase in funding for service delivery partners to ramp up production, expanding IT infrastructure and network connectivity,

and equipping Canadian offices with additional hardware and software needed to improve service delivery.

The Government of Canada continues to modernize and improve its services to better respond to the changing needs of Canadians. The Passport Program Modernization Initiative aims to improve the efficiency, integrity and security of passport processing by introducing automation and a new intake and issuance system. Between January 1 and March 31, 2022, despite delays and pandemic restrictions, more than 7,000 passports were issued as part of pre-pilots and pilots to test the new system. The project will be fully launched in the upcoming year.

In September 2021, the Department also successfully launched a small-scale controlled pilot as a first step towards enabling Canadians to apply online for passport services. This solution will allow clients to complete their application, upload a digital photo and submit payment online. The Department is in the process of testing these online services before expanding to a wider audience.

In April 2021, IRCC launched a new IRCC internal online site to house passport operational content and expanded online payment options for passports acquired overseas.

Since March 31, 2022, more Canadians can now use a simplified process to renew an expired passport.^{lxix} Eligibility for the simplified process has been extended to applicants who were issued a passport within the last 15 years, and extended to clients whose passport was lost, stolen, or damaged.

Promoting diversity, inclusion, and reconciliation

In 2021–22, IRCC advanced several initiatives promoting diversity, inclusion, and reconciliation through its Citizenship and Passport programs. For example, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action 17^{lxx} called on all levels of government to enable residential school survivors and their families to reclaim their Indigenous names on identity documents.

In June 2021, IRCC responded to that call by implementing a process that allows Indigenous peoples, residential school survivors, and their families to reclaim their Indigenous names on replacement travel documents and citizenship certificates, free of charge, for five years. While Call to Action 17 explicitly mentions passports, the Department broadened the scope of its response to include other documents, such as certificates of identity, refugee travel documents, permanent resident cards, and citizenship certificates.

Special circumstances to reduce the financial burden

In 2021–22, IRCC introduced several remission orders and fee waivers to reduce the financial burden on clients in special circumstances. As an example, IRCC waived fees and provided refunds for travel documents issued to clients affected by the British Columbia floods, the crisis

in Afghanistan, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Ukraine plane crash of flight PS752, as well as some urgent processing service fees for travel documents produced during the pandemic.

Results Achieved

Departmental Result 8: Canadians' international travel is facilitated			
Departmental Result indicators	Targets	Date to achieve targets	Actual results
1. Percentage compliance of the Canadian passport with international standards	100%	End of each FY	2019–20: 100% 2020–21: 100% 2021–22: 100%
2. Percentage of passport applications that are processed within service standards ¹³	≥ 90%	End of each FY	2019–20: 99% 2020–21: 80.9% 2021–22: 81.4%
3. Percentage of passport applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each FY	2019–20: 94% 2020–21: 88% 2021–22: 84.6%

Performance indicator analysis

Indicator 1: In 2021–22, Canada continued to comply with the international standards related to travel documents set out in Annex 9 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Canadian passports are designed with globally interoperable features and issued using secure, internationally recognized practices.

Indicator 2: In 2021–22, 81.4% of Canadian passport and other travel document applications were processed within service standards. As COVID-19 pandemic restrictions were lifted throughout 2021–22, more Canadians began to travel abroad. When domestic passport services resumed in the summer of 2021, workforce capacity at office sites was limited to 30%–50% capacity. Abroad, services and capacity varied depending on local pandemic conditions and restrictions.

Indicator 3: Survey results in 2021–22 suggest that 84.6% of passport applicants were satisfied with the services they received. This includes applicants who applied from within Canada and those who applied abroad. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused office closures and processing delays, had a direct negative impact on client satisfaction levels. The Department will continue efforts to solicit applicant feedback on potential service delivery improvements. IRCC is also committed to moving towards a more digital, client-centric, online service delivery model to meet evolving client expectations and needs, which includes developing the ability to apply for passports online.

¹³ Service standard timelines^{bxxi} for passport services vary based on location and service being sought.

Citizenship and passports

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Citizenship and Passports, budgetary spending for 2021–22, as well as actual spending for that year.

2021–22 Main estimates	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	2021–22 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
240,437,190	240,437,190	942,615,760	328,846,711	88,409,521

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the Department needed to fulfill this core responsibility for 2021–22.

2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Actual full-time equivalents	2021–22 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus planned full-time equivalents)
1,755	1,757	2

Financial, human resources and performance information for IRCC's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.^{lxxii}

Citizenship Program

Financial figures associated with the Citizenship Program include \$73 million in planned spending and \$77 million in actual spending, for a variance of \$4 million (or 5%). The variance is mainly attributable to additional resources received through the Supplementary Estimates for Upholding and Improving Client Services announced in Budget 2021. These additional resources were not included at the planning stage.

Passport Program operations

The Passport Program operates on a full cost-recovery basis from fees charged for travel document services. The Passport Program collected more revenues in the first half of the 10-year business cycle, which compensated for the expected reduction in passport demand in the second half of the cycle, as well as the further decrease in demand as a result of worldwide travel and border restrictions put in place to control the spread of COVID-19.

The difference of \$84 million between planned and actual spending for 2021–22 is explained by a combination of factors. As the Passport Program continues to operate in the second half of its

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

10-year business cycle, a revenue reduction in 2021–22 was anticipated as a result of a reduction in passport demand due to the transition from the 5-year passport to the 10-year passport. The reduction was further impacted by a lower demand for passports and travel documents as a result of the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. While freight and material expenses (volume-driven) also followed this downward trend, they were offset by the increased service delivery costs.

Internal services

Description

Internal Services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refers to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct services categories that support Program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. The 10 service categories are:

- ▶ Acquisition Management Services
- ▶ Communication Services
- ▶ Financial Management Services
- ▶ Human Resources Management Services
- ▶ Information Management Services
- ▶ Information Technology Services
- ▶ Legal Services
- ▶ Material Management Services
- ▶ Management and Oversight Services
- ▶ Real Property Management Services

Results achieved

Client service excellence

Service excellence and improvement of client services remain top priorities for the Department. The COVID-19 pandemic re-emphasized the importance of understanding how clients engage with IRCC, how clients experience the full cycle of IRCC services, and how the Department maintains timely and accessible services during challenging times.

Digital Platform Modernization

Implementation of IRCC's Digital Platform Modernization (DPM) programme is underway, to support a multi-year transformation journey to bring the Department into the digital era. In 2021–22, under the first two phases of DPM, along with the Global Case Management System (GCMS) Disaster Recovery Project, IRCC successfully:

- Migrated critical systems to an enterprise data centre and upgraded aging technologies while establishing a disaster recovery capability. As a result, the Department reduced overall risk and increased system reliability of GCMS, which supports mission-critical programs (e.g., Temporary residents, Canadians citizens, and permanent residents) and Canada's economy, humanitarian missions, and national security agendas; and
- Developed a plan and roadmap to modernize IRCC's existing applications and implementing essential services, established a Cloud Centre of Expertise, and began implementing cloud services to support its modernization agenda.

To advance the third phase of DPM, Budget 2021 included critical investments to support the modernization and transformation of Canada's immigration system. Funding of \$827.3 million (cash basis) over five years will enable IRCC to develop and deliver an enterprise-wide digital program to update our digital platform and support the re-design and re-imagining of our business processes. Under the third phase of DPM, now in its program definition stage, in 2021–22 IRCC put in place a leadership team and governance and oversight structures, advanced the development of business and technical requirements, and began engaging with the private sector through a collaborative procurement approach.

In addition, IRCC is dedicated to understanding the needs of all its clients so that it can develop and deliver accessible services for the benefit of all clients. To better understand the needs of persons with disabilities, IRCC began collecting disability-related data in the Client Experience Survey. Analysis of the data collected and an examination of how services could be improved will begin in 2022.

IRCC recognizes the importance of experimenting with the latest technologies to continue providing better services to clients. In 2021–22, IRCC's Client Support Centre explored various automation technologies through pilot projects and the potential to use robotic process automation technology to better support clients. To continue improving client service delivery, IRCC hired and trained 192 full-time equivalent employees at the Client Support Centre.

Access to information and privacy

IRCC continues to receive 51% of all access to information and privacy (ATIP) requests in the federal government. With continued and sustained high volumes, the Department continues to lead on various initiatives aimed at finding solutions to contain and address the growing number of requests. For example, IRCC was the first department in the federal government to introduce Robotic Process Automation in the ATIP process. Development is ongoing to program bots to further automate routine aspects of the ATIP process and increase efficiencies within the ATIP office.

Enhancements are also ongoing to reflect the coming into force of the *Privacy Act Extension Order*,^{lxxiii} which came into effect in July 2022 and will allow foreign nationals anywhere in the world the right to request access to their personal information held by Canadian federal government institutions under the *Privacy Act*.^{lxxiv} IRCC anticipates a significant increase in privacy requests and is working with internal and external partners on plans to mitigate the expected impacts of these increasing volumes. In line with the recommendations from the Office of the Information Commissioner's systemic investigation, this includes reviewing the online request form, and identifying processes that are high in volume and data-entry-based, allowing for the implementation of an automated solution to complete the required tasks.

The Department remains committed to allowing Canadians, permanent residents, and foreign nationals the right of access to their information in a manner that is open and transparent.

Workforce and workplace transformation

As with many organizations, IRCC has faced challenges brought on by the sudden need to adapt to a large proportion of the workforce working remotely. The Department has made significant progress towards enabling alternative work arrangements, such as teleworking and flexible work schedules, in order to maintain work capacity and processing during the pandemic.

In 2021–22, IRCC continued to implement and modify workplace safety measures as prescribed by public health guidelines and by Public Services and Procurement Canada. IRCC's Occupational Health and Safety unit has updated its guidance from Canada's Public Service Occupational Health Program^{lxxv} over the evolving COVID-19 situation. Physical distancing, masks and other preventive practices, such as ventilation, cleaning and hand hygiene, were implemented throughout the year. The Occupational Health and Safety unit is also participating in the review of the telework policy and telework agreement form to better reflect a post-pandemic workplace.

Business requirements that support IRCC's Blueprint for a Hybrid Workplace were gathered to enable the digitalization of its telework agreements and business process. In addition, all office retrofit construction projects for 2021–22, including floor space designs, meet the requirements of the *Accessible Canada Act*.^{lxxvi}

Classification renewal

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat,^{lxxvii} in discussion with bargaining agents and core public administration organizations, has been undertaking a classification renewal (conversion) exercise for the past several years in an effort to modernize the public service's classification program. The Clerk of the Privy Council's Beyond 2020 report^{lxxviii} calls for a more agile, inclusive, and equipped public service. Modernized and streamlined occupational classifications

help ensure that our tools reflect the work of today's public service and bring more consistency to how similar jobs are evaluated. As a result of these renewal efforts, Computer Systems positions were successfully converted to the new Information Technology group effective December 9, 2021.

In addition, IRCC developed and implemented various outreach initiatives to improve Employment Equity (EE) data collection. These initiatives obtain consent from existing and incoming employees to use EE data outside of traditional statistical purposes. This change has enabled the Department to gain a more accurate understanding of EE data, improve Human Resources services, and increase representation through recruitment, talent management, succession planning and leadership and development.

Anti-racism strategy

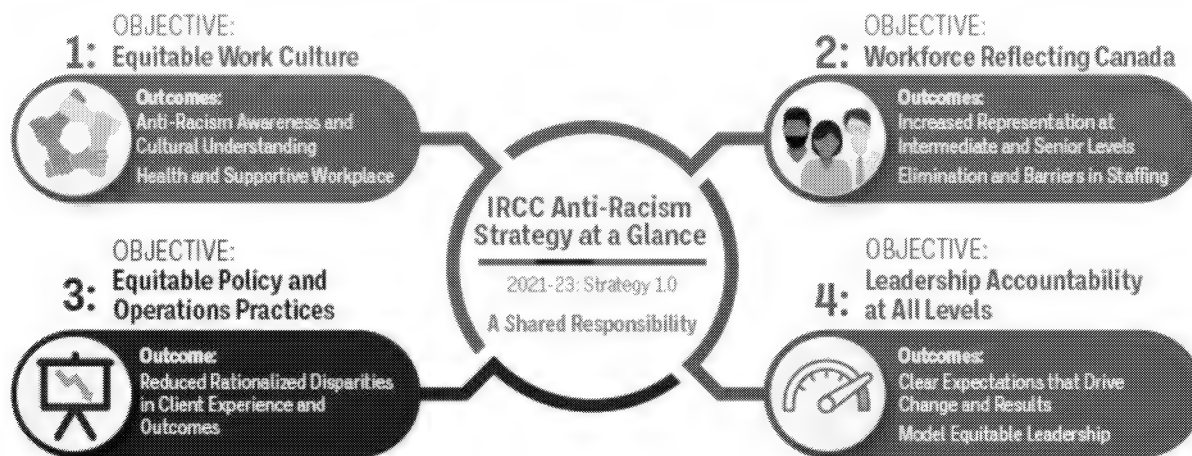
In 2021–22, IRCC's Anti-Racism Task Force expanded its strategic actions to advance racial equity in the Department.

The Task Force worked collaboratively with branches within the organization to support the integration of anti-racism into the daily work of employees, departmental policies, programs and service delivery. The focus in 2021–22 was to bring together diverse voices to inform departmental anti-racism strategies and actions, and to break the silence on institutional racism by listening to a broad range of internal and external stakeholders.

IRCC's Anti-Racism Value Statement,^{lxxix} published in May 2021, reaffirmed the Department's commitment to advance racial equity for all employees and clients. To build momentum and support lasting change, the Department initiated key practices, including anti-racism coaching and training for leaders and staff, new workforce representation targets, racial impact assessment tools for policy and program development, and program integrity and risk management tools for addressing decision-making bias in service delivery. The long-term goal is to build a more equitable and inclusive organization, and maximize the benefits of IRCC programs to Canadians and newcomers through the reduction of racism in departmental policies, programs, and service delivery.

IRCC also developed its first foundational Anti-Racism Strategy (1.0), with the four objectives identified in the graphic below. The Department is currently refining this Strategy with a view to consulting within IRCC and with external stakeholders in 2022–23.

We need diverse perspectives to create a **strategy** and **action plan** that is responsive to our deficiencies, embraced by our employees, and leads to sustainable **changes and results**.



Enterprise Change Branch and Learning Academy

In 2021–22, the Enterprise Change Branch and Learning Academy (ECLA) continued to support departmental growth and program delivery, and advanced IRCC’s change initiatives. The Academy provided guidance, tools and resources to support continuous learning and ensured that employees have the right skills to succeed in their current and future careers. Highlights include the following:

- Change management (CM) training and leadership coaching services were implemented to enhance enterprise-wide change capabilities and to support the Department’s capacity to navigate changes brought on by recent growth, the pandemic, ongoing crises, the Digital Platform Modernization (DPM) initiatives, and the Future of Work initiative.
- The IRCC Change Coalition was created as a space for employees to exchange best practices in CM, collaborate with one another, and build capacity for CM across the Department. Coalition members become stewards of CM expertise, amplify change efforts by guiding the Department through various change initiatives, and contribute to the achievement of departmental priorities.
- A procurement process to acquire a cloud-based Learning Management System (LMS) was launched. This LMS will provide the infrastructure for streamlined, modern and accessible learning, allow for a fulsome understanding of IRCC’s learning investments, align learning to its business needs, and ensure readiness for program growth.

- Internal second language evaluations were implemented to support the increased demand for staffing. Second language coaching and training was provided, some geared towards racialized employees or employees whose first language is not one of the Canadian official languages. This training is meant to support employees in meeting the language requirements of their positions in order to strengthen IRCC’s culture of inclusion, diversity and official languages.
- Accessibility measures were included in training design to meet the requirements of the *Accessible Canada Act*.
- National Training Standards (NTS) were developed to promote the use of best practices, increase transparency and alignment, and optimize learner experience.

ECLA also continued to supported the creation, re-design, adaptation of foundational training required for the Department to deliver on its programs.

Internal services

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

The following table shows, for Internal Services budgetary spending for 2021–22, as well as actual spending for that year.

2021–22 Main estimates	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	2021–22 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
297,430,402	297,430,402	427,503,956	385,614,020	88,183,618

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

The following table shows, in full-time equivalents, the human resources the Department needed to carry out its Internal Services for 2021–22.

2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Actual full-time equivalents	2021–22 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
1,801	2,241	440

Financial, human resources and performance information for IRCC’s Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.^{lxxx}

The difference between planned and actual spending is mainly attributable to additional resources received through the Supplementary Estimates for corporate support for various initiatives, such as building Canada’s modern, digital, and data-driven migration system announced in Budget 2021; the implementation of the 2021–23 Immigration Levels Plan; and the Afghanistan resettlement

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

commitment, including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of Afghan nationals to Canada. These additional resources were not included at the planning stage.

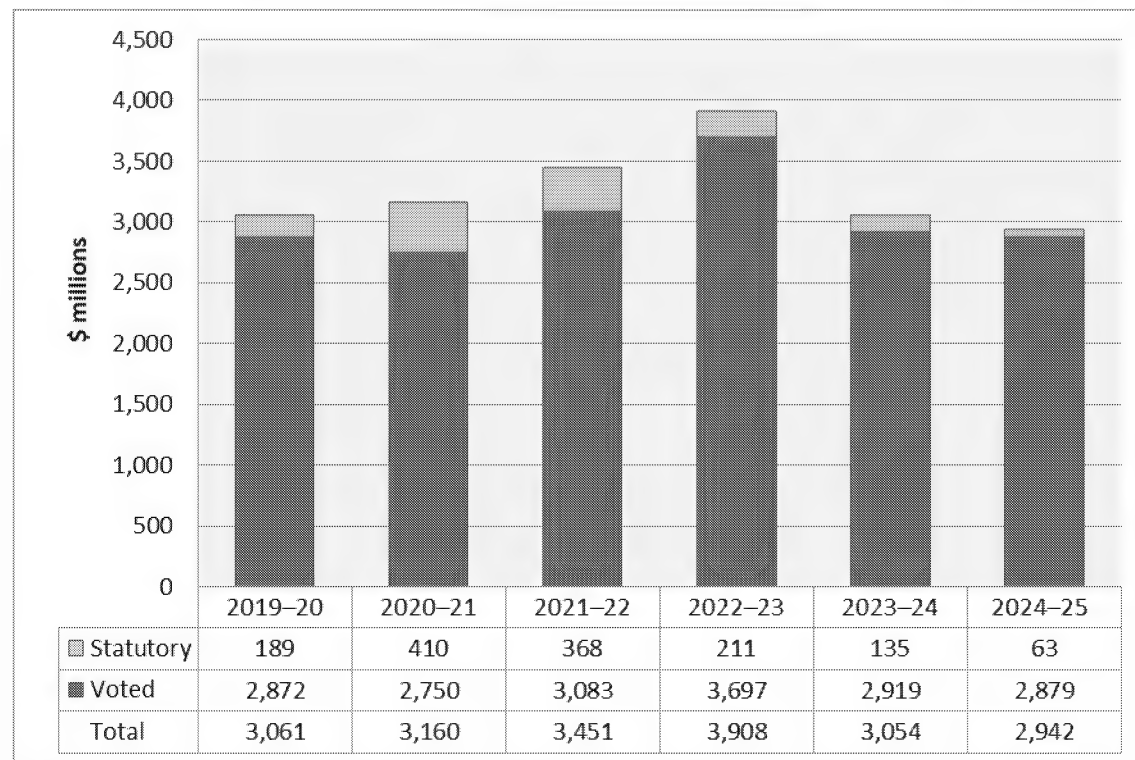
In addition to new spending, resources were reallocated from lapses in other programs towards IT expenditures to stabilize existing IT infrastructure while advancing IRCC's transformation and modernizing agenda and set foundations for new digital services. The Department has been stabilizing and maintaining existing IT infrastructure while enabling and managing technology and digital solutions, acquiring licences and IT equipment, and adjusting to a teleworking environment in order to meet the increasing demand for services.

Spending and human resources

Spending

Departmental spending trend graph

The following graph presents planned (voted and statutory spending) over time.



In this graph, financial figures from 2019–20 to 2021–22 represent actual spending incurred by the Department. Financial figures from 2022–23 to 2024–25 represent planned spending.

Budgetary performance summary for core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

The “Budgetary performance summary for core responsibilities and internal services” table presents the budgetary financial resources allocated for IRCC’s core responsibilities and for internal services.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2021–22 Main estimates	2021–22 Planned spending	2022–23 Planned spending	2023–24 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2019–20 Actual spending (authorities used)	2020–21 Actual spending (authorities used)	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	243,122,000	243,122,000	257,150,882	252,825,468	303,790,186	260,116,857	198,720,536	231,236,149
Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration	2,472,352,828	2,472,352,828	3,091,506,075	2,382,669,483	2,894,527,333	2,334,839,836	2,233,980,128	2,505,576,400
Citizenship and Passports *	240,437,190	240,437,190	192,850,589	124,597,055	942,615,760	168,131,283	390,379,180	328,846,711
Subtotal	2,955,912,018	2,955,912,018	3,541,507,546	2,760,092,006	4,140,933,279	2,763,087,976	2,823,079,844	3,065,659,260
Internal Services	297,430,402	297,430,402	366,229,054	293,603,821	427,503,956	297,511,544	336,492,206	385,614,020
Total	3,253,342,420	3,253,342,420	3,907,736,600	3,053,695,827	4,568,437,235	3,060,599,520	3,159,572,050	3,451,273,280

*Total authorities available for use include the year-over-year accumulated surplus related to the Passport Program.

Analysis of trends in spending

Analysis – 2021–22 Planned spending versus 2021–22 Available authorities for use

The 2021–22 planned spending is based on a set of assumptions made in fall 2020, as well as on the availability of funding at the planning stage. The difference of \$1.3 billion (or 40%) between the 2021–22 planned spending and total authorities available for use is mainly attributable to the cumulative unused surplus associated with the Passport Program as more revenues were collected in the first half of the 10-year business cycle than the program required over that initial period. It is anticipated that the accumulated surplus collected in the preceding years will compensate for future deficits.

The increase in total authorities is also the result of additional resources received by the Department through the Supplementary Estimates (\$0.6 billion), mainly for the Afghanistan resettlement commitment including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of Afghan nationals to Canada; the implementation of the 2021–23 Immigration Levels Plan; temporary accommodation for unvaccinated asymptomatic asylum seekers; Canada-Quebec Accord on Immigration grants; Upholding and Improving Client Services announced in Budget 2021; and Processing Temporary Resident Visas for Workers, Students and Visitors.

Trend analysis – Actual spending from 2019–20 to 2021–22

Actual spending in 2021–22 increased by \$0.4 billion (or 13%) in comparison with 2019–20. The increase is mainly due to incremental expenditures associated with permanent resident admissions, addressing the Afghan refugee crisis, and the Canada-Quebec Accord on Immigration grant.

Furthermore, investments were made to ensure IRCC operations meet all aspects of security, policy and legal requirements, and to uphold commitments made to IRCC's partner departments and government bodies.

Trend analysis – Planned spending from 2022–23 to 2023–24

It is important to note that the planned spending for 2022–23 and 2023–24 was published in the 2022–23 Departmental Plan. These figures were prepared based on funding approved up until January 2022.

The decreasing trend in the planned spending is mostly attributable to the sunset of funding for the Interim Federal Health program, the Interim Housing Assistance Program, the stabilization of the Global Case Management System to set the foundation for future transformation, the Youth Employment and Skills Strategy, and the extension of Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot announced in Budget 2021. The decrease in planned spending is also associated with an anticipated increase in revenues for the Passport Program, with the new 10-year business cycle starting in 2023–24. The increase in the volume of passport renewal applications will generate more revenues and reduce the drawdown from the Passport Program's revolving fund. Furthermore, the decrease is attributable to fluctuations in the funding profiles for the Afghanistan resettlement commitment, including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of Afghan nationals to Canada, enhancing Canada's asylum system announced in the Economic and Fiscal Snapshot 2020, supporting the implementation of the multi-year immigration levels plans, and the Budget 2021 announcement to proceed with building Canada's modern, digital and data-driven migration system.

2021–22 Budgetary actual gross spending summary (dollars)

The following table reconciles gross planned spending with net spending for 2021–22.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2021–22 Actual gross spending	2021–22 Actual revenues netted against expenditures	2021–22 Actual net spending (authorities used)
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	239,341,255	8,105,106	231,236,149
Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration	2,505,576,400	0	2,505,576,400
Citizenship and Passports	508,547,066	179,700,355	328,846,711
Subtotal	3,253,464,721	187,805,461	3,065,659,260
Internal Services	385,614,020	0	385,614,020
Total	3,639,078,741	187,805,461	3,451,273,280

The Department collects revenues on behalf of the government through its various activities. Of these collected revenues, the Department has re-spendable revenue authorities for the Passport Program and International Experience Canada Program.

The International Experience Canada Program operates on a vote-netted revenue basis. Its revenues are generated through a participation fee.

The Passport Program operates on a full cost-recovery basis over its 10-year business cycle and generates revenue through fees paid for passports and other travel documents. Fiscal year 2022–23 marks the last year of the current 10-year business cycle.

Human resources

The “Human resources summary for core responsibilities and internal services” table presents the full-time equivalents (FTEs) allocated to each of IRCC’s core responsibilities and to internal services.

Human resources summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services

Core responsibilities and internal services	2019–20 Actual full-time equivalents	2020–21 Actual full-time equivalents	2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Actual full-time equivalents	2022–23 Planned full-time equivalents	2023–24 Planned full-time equivalents
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	1,568	1,540	1,398	1,684	1,478	1,421
Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration	3,020	3,129	3,262	3,809	3,866	3,639
Citizenship and Passports	1,682	1,813	1,755	1,757	1,816	1,852
Subtotal	6,270	6,482	6,415	7,250	7,160	6,912
Internal Services	1,768	1,931	1,801	2,241	2,118	1,916
Total	8,038	8,413	8,216	9,491	9,278	8,828

Analysis – 2021–22 Planned versus Actual Full-time equivalents

The increase in the number of 2021–22 actual full-time equivalents (FTEs) in comparison with the 2021–22 planned FTEs is mainly attributable to funding received through the Supplementary Estimates. This funding provided additional resources to support the implementation of the 2021–23 Immigration Levels Plan, Upholding and Improving Client Services announced in Budget 2021; the Afghanistan resettlement commitment, including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of Afghan nationals to Canada; and Processing Temporary Resident Visas for Workers, Students and Visitors.

Trend analysis – Actual FTEs from 2019–20 to 2021–22

The increase in the number of FTEs from 2019–20 to 2021–22 is mainly attributable to funding received for the implementation of the multi-year immigration levels plans commitments; Upholding and Improving Client Services announced in Budget 2021; the Afghanistan resettlement commitment including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of

Afghan nationals to Canada; the stabilization of the Global Case Management System to set the foundation for future transformation; and Processing Temporary Resident Visas for Workers, Students and Visitors.

Trend analysis – Planned FTEs from 2022–23 to 2023–24

It is important to note that the planned FTEs for 2022–23 and 2023–24 were published in the 2022–23 Departmental Plan. These figures were prepared based on resources approved up until January 2022.

The decreasing trend in the planned FTEs is mostly attributable to the sunset of funding to stabilize the Global Case Management System in order to set the foundation for future transformation. The decrease is also attributable to fluctuations in the funding profiles for the Afghanistan resettlement commitment including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of Afghan nationals to Canada, for enhancing Canada's asylum system announced in the Economic and Fiscal Snapshot 2020, and for the Budget 2021 announcement to proceed with building Canada's modern, digital and data-driven migration system.

Expenditures by vote

For information on IRCC's organizational voted and statutory expenditures, consult the Public Accounts of Canada 2021–22.^{lxxxii}

Government of Canada spending and activities

Information on the alignment of the IRCC's spending with the Government of Canada's spending and activities is available in the GC InfoBase.^{lxxxiii}

Financial statements and financial statements highlights

Financial statements

IRCC's financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2022, are available on the departmental website.^{lxxxiii}

Financial statements highlights

Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2022 (dollars)

Financial information	2021–22 Planned results	2021–22 Actual results	2020–21 Actual results	Difference (2021–22 Actual results minus 2021–22 Planned results)	Difference (2021–22 Actual results minus 2020–21 Actual results)
Total expenses	3,885,826,768	3,980,276,607	3,584,072,000	94,449,839	396,204,607
Total revenues	294,057,549	187,826,506	52,967,280	(106,231,043)	134,859,226
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	3,591,769,219	3,792,450,101	3,531,104,720	200,680,882	261,345,381

The 2021–22 planned results information is provided in IRCC's Consolidated Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and Notes 2021–22.

Expenses

Total expenses of \$3,980.3 million in 2021–22 included \$1,770.0 million (44.5%) in transfer payments and \$1,115.8 million (28.0%) in salaries and employee benefits.

Total expenses increased by \$396.2 million (11.1%) as compared to the previous year. This variance is mainly attributable to the following:

- an increase in the transfer payments, mostly to non-profit organizations as a result of incremental funding to support the targeted admissions under the 2020 and 2021 Level Plans, which was offset by a net decrease to other levels of government, more specifically under the Interim Housing Assistance Program;
- an increase in the professional and special services expenses, mostly explained by an increased demand of passport services in Canada and biometrics collection services in missions abroad as a result of the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic travel restrictions starting in Summer 2021;

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

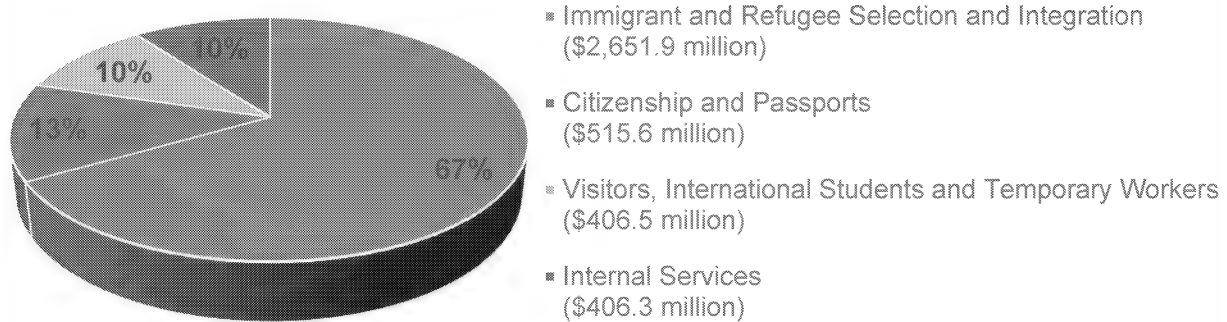
- an increase in the salaries and employee benefits mostly due to a higher number of employees; and
- an increase in the aircraft and hotel rental costs to support the increase in irregular migrants arrivals.

Total expenses for 2021–22 are \$94.4 million (2.4%) higher than the planned results. This variance is mainly attributable to the following:

- An increase under the internal services, mostly attributable to in-year funding received to support various initiatives. These include the implementation of the 2021–2023 Immigration Levels Plan, proof of vaccination credentials, and building Canada's modern, digital and data-driven migration system, and an internal reallocation of resources from other lapsing programs to fund additional Information Technology expenditures to help advance IRCC's transformation and digital services;
- An increase under the Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration core responsibility mainly explained by in-year funding received for the Afghanistan resettlement commitment including measures enacted to evacuate and facilitate immigration of Afghan nationals to Canada, for the implementation of the 2021–2023 Immigration Levels Plan, and for Upholding and Improving Client Services;
- A decrease under the Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers core responsibility, explained by lower than anticipated biometrics enrollment costs due to the extension of travel restrictions as well as border and office closures up to Spring 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- A decrease under the Passport Program, mostly attributable to lower than anticipated passport volumes and variable production costs due to the extension of travel restrictions and border closures up to Spring 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The chart below outlines IRCC's expenses by core responsibility:

Expenses by core responsibility



Revenues

Total revenues amounted to \$1,201.8 million in 2021–22, of which \$1,014.0 million (84.4%) were departmental revenues earned on behalf of the government and \$187.8 million (15.6%) were departmental spendable revenues, largely composed of Passport Program revenues and International Experience Canada revenues.

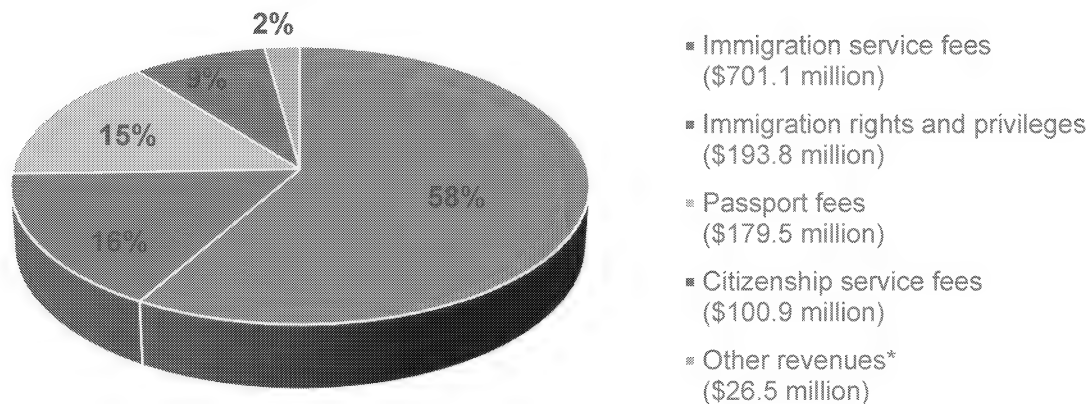
Departmental revenues earned on behalf of the government increased by \$680.3 million (130.5%) as compared to the previous year and are \$18.4 million (1.5%) lower than the planned revenues. Although the demand and issuance of immigration and citizenship documents did not reach pre-pandemic levels, the easing of COVID-19 travel restrictions starting in Summer 2021 resulted in a significantly higher demand when compared to the prior year.

Departmental spendable revenues increased by \$134.9 million (254.6%) as compared to the previous year, and are \$106.2 million (36.1%) lower than the planned revenues. Although the demand and issuance of passports did not reach pre-pandemic levels, the easing of the COVID-19 travel restrictions starting in Summer 2021 resulted in a significantly higher demand when compared to the prior year.

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

The chart below outlines IRCC's revenues by type:

Revenues by type



* Revenue types grouped in Other revenues include: Right of citizenship, International Experience Canada, Passport miscellaneous revenues and Other revenues.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited) as of March 31, 2022 (dollars)

Financial information	2021–22	2020–21	Difference (2021–22 minus 2020–21)
Total net financial assets	521,393,658	422,028,846	99,364,812
Total net liabilities	506,241,266	420,992,840	85,248,426
Departmental net financial assets	15,152,392	1,036,006	14,116,386
Total non-financial assets	155,275,855	140,378,442	14,897,413
Departmental net financial position	170,428,247	141,414,448	29,013,799

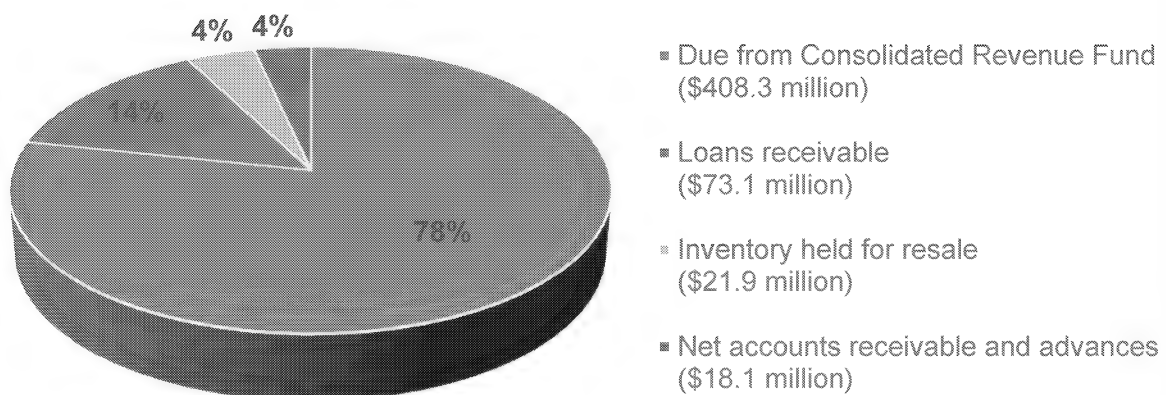
Assets

Total net financial assets increased by \$99.4 million (23.5%) in 2021–22 as compared to 2020–21. This variance is mainly attributable to the following:

- An increase in the amount due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund as a result of the increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities;
- An increase in the net accounts receivable and advances, mostly explained by an increase in accounts receivable from Other Government Departments;
- An increase in the loans receivable, mostly attributable to the resumption of IRCC's normal operations, as well as an increase in the level of refugees; and
- An increase in the inventory held for resale as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic travel restrictions. Although the demand for passports increased this year, the volume did not reach pre-pandemic levels, which resulted in a higher number of unused passport booklets as at March 31, 2022.

The chart below outlines IRCC's net financial assets:

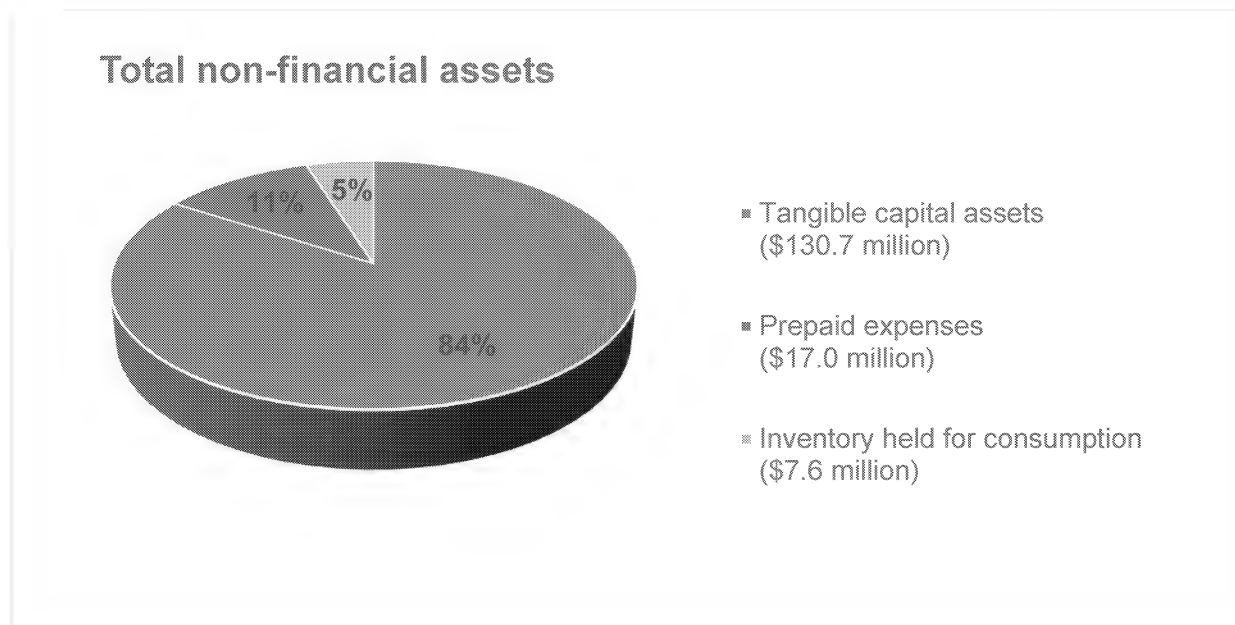
Total net financial assets



Total non-financial assets increased by \$14.9 million (10.6%) in 2021–22 as compared to 2020–21. This variance is mainly attributable to the following:

- an increase in tangible capital assets, mainly explained by acquisitions mostly related to internally developed software and partly offset by the yearly amortization expense;
- an increase in the prepaid expenses for cloud services; and
- a decrease in the inventory held for consumption, mostly explained by a decrease in Information Technology equipment inventory due to telework.

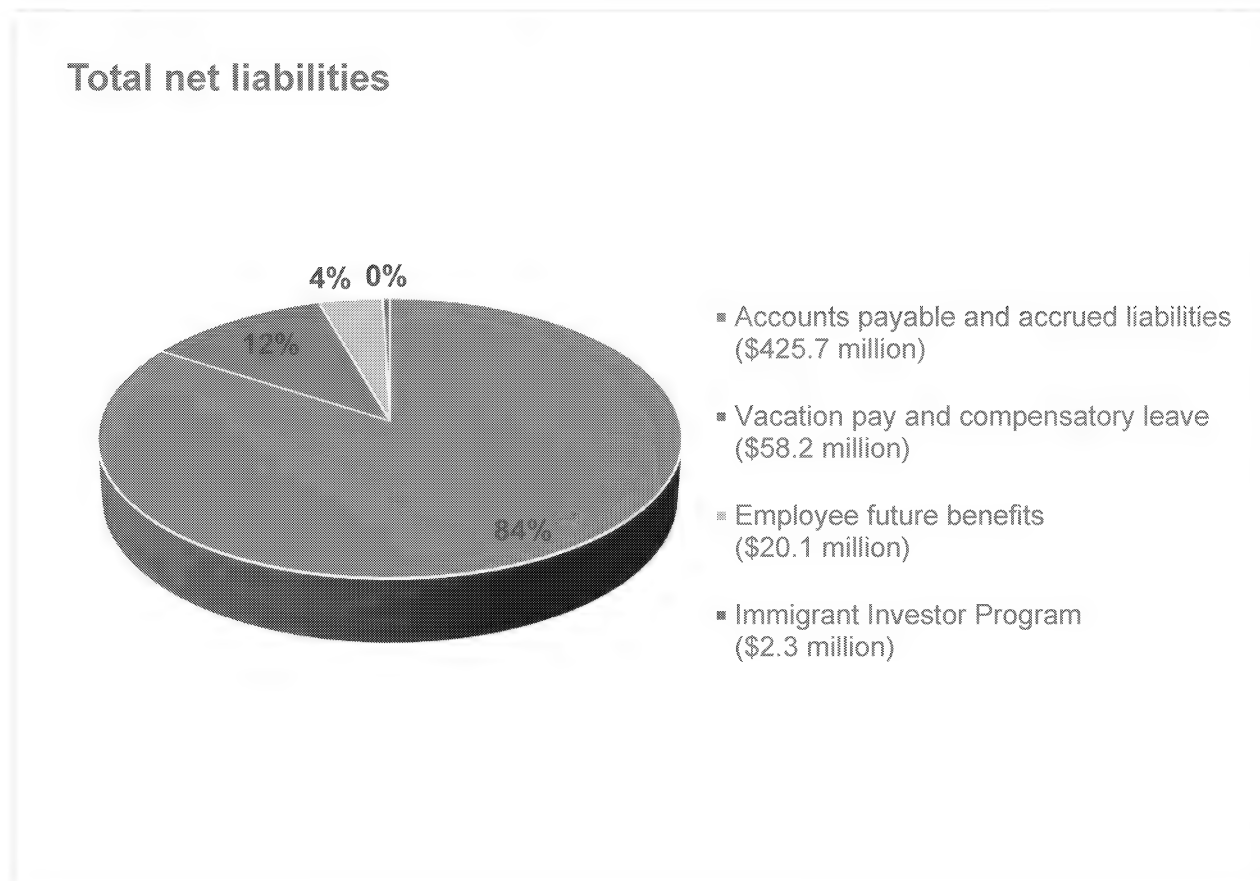
The chart below outlines IRCC's non-financial assets:



Liabilities

Total net liabilities increased by \$85.2 million (20.2%) in 2021–22 as compared to 2020–21. This variance is mainly attributable to an increase in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities, mostly due to amounts payable to Other Government Departments and to service provider organizations in response to the Afghanistan initiative.

The chart below outlines IRCC's net liabilities:



Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate Minister: Sean Fraser^{lxxxiv}

Institutional head: Christiane Fox^{lxxxv}

Ministerial portfolio: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Department: Department of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada^{lxxxvi}

Statutory and Other Agencies: Citizenship Commission,^{lxxxvii}
Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada^{lxxxviii}

Enabling instruments: Section 95 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*,^{lxxxix} the *Citizenship Act*,^{xc} the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*,^{xci} and the *Canadian Passport Order*.^{xcii}

Year of incorporation / commencement: 1994

Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

“Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do” is available on Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada’s website.^{xciii}

For more information on the Department’s organizational mandate letter commitments, see the Minister’s mandate letter.^{xciv}

Operating context

Information on the operating context is available on IRCC’s website.^{xcv}

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

Reporting framework

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory of record for 2021–22 are shown below:

Departmental Results Framework	Core Responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration	Core Responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports
	R1: Entry to Canada of eligible visitors, international students and temporary workers is facilitated I 1. Total number of visas and electronic travel authorizations issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers I 2. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants found inadmissible on health grounds and those who are authorized to enter with a condition on their visa related to health surveillance I 3. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants found inadmissible on safety and security grounds I 4. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	R3: Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada I 7. Total number of permanent resident admissions, against the annual immigration levels plan I 8. Percentage of permanent residents admitted to Canada, outside Quebec, who identify as French-speaking I 9. Percentage of permanent resident applicants found inadmissible on health grounds and those who are permitted admission with a condition on their visa related to health surveillance I 10. Percentage of permanent resident applicants found inadmissible on safety and security grounds I 11. Percentage of permanent resident applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received R4: Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports I 12. Percentage of Canadians who support the current level of immigration I 13. Percentage of settlement clients who improved their official language skills I 14. Percentage of settlement clients who acquired knowledge and skills to integrate into the Canadian labour market R5: Immigrants and refugees achieve economic independence and contribute to labour force growth I 15. Percentage of newcomers who are employed I 16. Percentage of immigrants and refugees who are in the middle income range or above I 17. Percentage of the Canadian labour force that is made up of immigrants and refugees R6: Immigrants and refugees feel part of and participate in Canadian society I 18. Percentage of immigrants and refugees that have a strong sense of belonging I 19. Percentage of immigrants and refugees who volunteer in Canada	R7: Eligible permanent residents become Canadian citizens I 20. Percentage of permanent residents who become Canadian citizens I 21. Percentage of citizenship applications that are processed within service standards I 22. Percentage of citizenship applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received R8: Canadians' international travel is facilitated I 23. Percentage compliance of the Canadian passport with international standards I 24. Percentage of passport applications that are processed within service standards I 25. Percentage of passport applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received
	R2: Facilitation of temporary entry helps to generate economic benefits I 5. Total monetary contribution of visitors and international students to Canada's economy I 6. Number of temporary workers who fill labour market needs for which Canadians are unavailable		
Program Inventory	Visitors	Federal Economic Immigration	Citizenship
	International Students	Regional Economic Immigration	Passport
	Temporary Workers	Family Reunification	
		Humanitarian/Compassionate and Discretionary Immigration	
		Refugee Resettlement	
		Asylum	
		Settlement	
Internal Services			

Supporting information on the Program Inventory

Financial, human resources and performance information for IRCC's Program Inventory is available in GC InfoBase.^{xcvi}

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's website.^{xcvii}

- Details on Transfer Payment Programs^{xcviii}
- Gender-based Analysis Plus^{xcix}
- Reporting on Green Procurement^c
- Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits^{ci}

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures, such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures.^{cii} This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs, as well as evaluations and GBAPlus of tax expenditures.

Organizational contact information

Mailing address

365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1L1
Canada

Telephone: 1-888-242-2100

Email: ParliamentaryReports-RapportsParlementaires@cic.gc.ca.

Website: ircc.canada.ca

Appendix: definitions

appropriation (*crédit*)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (*dépenses budgétaires*)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

core responsibility (*responsabilité essentielle*)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a core responsibility are reflected in one or more related departmental results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (*plan ministériel*)

A report on the plans and expected performance of an appropriated department over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are usually tabled in Parliament each spring.

departmental priority (*priorité*)

A plan or project that a department has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired departmental results.

departmental result (*résultat ministériel*)

A consequence or outcome that a department seeks to achieve. A departmental result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by program-level outcomes.

departmental result indicator (*indicateur de résultat ministériel*)

A quantitative measure of progress on a departmental result.

departmental results framework (*cadre ministériel des résultats*)

A framework that connects the department's core responsibilities to its departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (*rapport sur les résultats ministériels*)

A report on a department's actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

experimentation (*expérimentation*)

Carrying out activities that seek to first explore, then test and compare the effects and impacts of policies and interventions to inform evidence-based decision-making and improve outcomes for Canadians, by learning what works, for whom and in what circumstances. Experimentation is related to, but distinct from innovation (the trying of new things), because it involves a rigorous comparison of results. For example, using a new website to communicate with Canadians can be an innovation; systematically testing the new website against existing outreach tools or an old website to see which one leads to more engagement, is experimentation.

full-time equivalent (*équivalent temps plein*)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. For a particular position, the full-time equivalent figure is the ratio of number of hours the person actually works divided by the standard number of hours set out in the person's collective agreement.

gender-based analysis plus (GBAPlus) (*analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+]*)

An analytical process used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people experience policies, programs and services based on multiple factors including race ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (*priorités pangouvernementales*)

For the purpose of the 2019–20 Departmental Results Report, those high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the 2019 Speech from the Throne, namely: Fighting climate change; Strengthening the Middle Class; Walking the road of reconciliation; Keeping Canadians safe and healthy; and Positioning Canada for success in an uncertain world.

horizontal initiative (*initiative horizontale*)

An initiative where two or more federal organizations are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

non-budgetary expenditures (*dépenses non budgétaires*)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (*rendement*)

What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (*indicateur de rendement*)

A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

performance reporting (*production de rapports sur le rendement*)

The process of communicating evidence-based performance information. Performance reporting supports decision-making, accountability and transparency.

plan (*plan*)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally, a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead to the expected result.

planned spending (*dépenses prévues*)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (*programme*)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (*répertoire des programmes*)

Identifies all the department's programs and describes how resources are organized to contribute to the department's core responsibilities and results.

result (*résultat*)

A consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (*dépenses législatives*)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

target (*cible*)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (*dépenses votées*)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an appropriation act. The vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

Endnotes

- i Canada-Ukraine authorization for emergency travel, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/cuaet.html>
- ii Atlantic immigration program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/atlantic-immigration.html>
- iii Sustainable development goals, <https://sdgs.un.org/>
- iv Canadian Designated Learning Institute, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/prepare/designated-learning-institutions-list.html>
- v Post-Graduation Work Permit, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/post-graduation-work-permit-program.html>
- vi Temporary Resident Visa, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/visitors/what-visa.html>
- vii Canada-Ukraine authorization for emergency travel, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/cuaet.html>
- viii Canadian Designated Learning Institute, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/prepare/designated-learning-institutions-list.html>
- ix Post-Graduation Work Permit, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/post-graduation-work-permit-program.html>
- x Student Direct Stream, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/direct-stream.html>
- xi International Mobility Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/hire-temporary-foreign/international-mobility-program.html>
- xii Temporary Foreign Worker Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/foreign-workers.html>
- xiii Public policy allowing certain visitors in Canada to apply for a work permit: COVID-19 program delivery, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/service-delivery/coronavirus/temporary-residence/work-permit/visitor-work-permits.html>
- xiv Employment and Social Development Canada, <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development.html>
- xv Biometrics, <https://www.cic.gc.ca/english/information/where-to-give-biometrics.asp>
- xvi International Organization for Migration, <https://www.iom.int/>
- xvii Global Policy Network on Recruitment, <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-launches-global-policy-network-promote-ethical-recruitment>
- xviii International Experience Canada, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/iec/about.html>
- xix Evaluation of the International Experience Canada Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/international-experience-canada-2019.html>
- xx Temporary public policy to facilitate workers to be able to change employers, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/public-policies/changing-employment-covid-19.html>

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

- xxi Temporary public policy to exempt certain permanent residence applicants from work permit requirements, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/public-policies/exempt-certain-permanent-residence-applicants-work-permit.html>
- xxii Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/tr-pr-pathway.html>
- xxiii Global Affairs Canada, <https://www.international.gc.ca/global-affairs-affaires-mondiales/home-accueil.aspx?lang=eng>
- xxiv GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html>
- xxv Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Sex and Gender Client Identifier Policy, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/identity-management/naming-procedures/sex-gender-policy.html>
- xxvi It's Time: Canada's Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-based Violence, https://www.canada.ca/en/women-gender-equality/news/2017/06/it_s_time_canadasstrategytopreventandaddressgender-basedviolence0.html
- xxvii Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/migration/global-compact-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration-gcm>
- xxviii Global Compact for Migration for the Latin America and Caribbean, <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/engage-locally/latin-america>
- xxix Supplementary Information for the 2021–2023 Immigration Levels Plan, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2021-2023.html>
- xxx Atlantic Immigration Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/atlantic-immigration.html>
- xxxi Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/rural-northern-immigration-pilot.html>
- xxxii Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/refugees/economic-mobility-pathways-pilot.html>
- xxxiii Agri-Food Pilot, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/agri-food-pilot/about.html>
- xxxiv Home Child Care Provider Pilot and Home Support Worker Pilot, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/permanent-residence/economic-classes/pathways-for-caregivers/child-care-provider-support-pilots/assessing-application-selection-criteria.html>
- xxxv Express Entry, <https://www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/results-by-topic.asp?top=29>
- xxxvi Provincial Nominee Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/provincial-nominees/works.html>
- xxxvii Two new pathways to permanent residence for Hong Kong residents, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2021/06/minister-mendicino-announces-opening-of-2-new-pathways-to-permanent-residence-for-hong-kong-residents.html>
- xxxviii Meeting Our Objectives: Francophone Immigration Strategy, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/francophone-immigration-strategy.html>
- xxxix Interim Federal Health Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/refugees/help-within-canada/health-care/interim-federal-health-program/coverage-summary.html>
- xl Permanent residence portal, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/pr-confirmation-portal.html>

- xli Providing protection to human rights defenders at risk, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2021/07/providing-protection-to-human-rights-defenders-at-risk.html>
- xlii United Nations Refugee Agency, https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/unhcr?gclid=EAIaIQobChMltoygqsrn-AIVFMLCBB2GwQg9EAAYASAAEgLPa_D_BwE
- xliii Canada Border Services Agency, <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/menu-eng.html>
- xliv Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, <https://irb.gc.ca/en/Pages/index.aspx>
- xlvi *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-2.5/>
- xlvi International Civil Aviation Organization, <https://www.icao.int/Pages/default.aspx>
- xlvi Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, <https://www.oecd.org/canada/>
- xlvi Global Forum on Migration and Development, <https://www.gfmd.org/>
- xlix Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees, <https://www.iom.int/inter-governmental-consultations-migration-asylum-and-refugees-igc>
- l Regional Conference on Migration, <https://www.rcmvs.org/en>
- li College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants, <https://college-ic.ca/?l=en-US>
- lii *College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants Act*, <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-33.6/>
- liii Government of Canada invests to support newcomers' integration, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2021/08/government-of-canada-invests-100-million-to-support-newcomers-integration.html>
- liv Service Delivery Improvement, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/partners-service-providers/funding/guidelines-service-delivery-improvements.html>
- lv *Official Languages Act*, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/O-3.01/index.html>
- lvi Comité consultatif national en établissement francophone, <https://ccnef.ca/> (in French only)
- lvii Evaluation of the Settlement Workers in Schools Initiative, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/settlement-workers-school-initiative.html>
- lviii Resettlement Assistance Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/service-delivery/resettlement-assistance-program.html>
- lix New RAP SPOs in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2022/01/government-of-canada-invests-35-million-to-expand-settlement-services-for-newcomers-in-small-towns-and-rural-communities.html>
- lx Evaluation of the Atlantic Immigration Pilot, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/eval-atlantic-immigration-pilot.html>
- lxi GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html>
- lxii Citizenship Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/canadian-citizenship/overview.html>
- lxiii Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, <https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.801236/publication.html>
- lxiv Oath of Citizenship, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/canadian-citizenship/ceremony/oath.html>
- lxv *An Act to amend the Citizenship Act* (Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's call to action number 94), <https://www.parl.ca/legisinfo/en/bill/43-2/c-8>
- lxvi *Constitution Act*, 1982, <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/ConstRpt/page-12.html#h-39>

2021–22 Departmental Results Report

- lxvii Canada's Citizenship Guide, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/discover-canada.html>
- lxviii Evaluation of the Citizenship Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/eval-citizenship-2013-2018.html>
- lxix Canada expands simplified renewal process for passports, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2022/03/canada-expands-simplified-renewal-process-for-passports.html>
- lxx Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action #17, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2021/06/minister-mendicino-minister-bennett-and-minister-miller-announce-that-indigenous-peoples-can-now-reclaim-their-traditional-names-on-immigration-ide.html>
- lxxi Service standards for passport services, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/service-declaration/service-standards/passport-services.html>
- lxxii GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html>
- lxxiii *Privacy Act extension Order*, <https://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-2021-174/FullText.html>
- lxxiv *Privacy Act*, <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/P-21/>
- lxxv Public Service Occupational Health Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/corporate/about-health-canada/activities-responsibilities/access-information-privacy/privacy/public-service-occupational-health-program.html>
- lxxvi *Accessible Canada Act*, <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/accessible-people-disabilities/act-summary.html>
- lxxvii Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat.html>
- lxxviii Clerk of the Privy Council's Beyond 2020 report, <https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/services/blueprint-2020/beyond-2020.html>
- lxxix Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Anti-Racism Value Statement, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/anti-racism-strategy/value.html>
- lxxx GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html>
- lxxxi Public Accounts of Canada, <http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/cpc-pac/index-eng.html>
- lxxxii GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html>
- lxxxiii Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2022, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/financial-statements-year-ended-march-31-2022.html>
- lxxxiv The Honourable Sean Fraser, <https://www.canada.ca/en/government/ministers/sean-fraser.html>
- lxxxv Deputy Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Christiane Fox, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/deputy-ministers/deputy-minister.html>
- lxxxvi Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html?_ga=2.154721784.1999166723.1511794548-2057276988.1508789311
- lxxxvii Citizenship Commission, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/citizenship-commission.html>
- lxxxviii Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, <https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/Pages/index.aspx>
- lxxxix *Constitution Act, 1867*, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/page-1.html>
- xc *Citizenship Act*, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-29/>
- xc *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-2.5/>
- xcii *Canadian Passport Order*, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SI-81-86/FullText.html>

- xciii Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do", <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2022/raison-et-re-mandate-role.html>
- xciv Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Mandate Letter, <https://pm.gc.ca/en/mandate-letters/2021/12/16/minister-immigration-refugees-and-citizenship-mandate-letter>
- xcv Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Operating context, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2022/operating-context.html>
- xcvi GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html>
- xcvii Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, supplementary information tables, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2022.html>
- xcviii Details on Transfer Payment Programs of \$5 Million or More, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2022/details-transfer-payment-programs.html>
- xcix Gender-based Analysis Plus, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2022/gender-based-analysis-plus.html>
- c Reporting on Green Procurement, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2022/reporting-green-procurement.html>
- ci Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2022/response-parliamentary-committees-external-audits.html>
- cii Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/services/publications/federal-tax-expenditures.html>

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

2021–22 DRR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION E-TABLES

TO BE PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY ONLY

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Contents

Operating Context	3
Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do.....	5
Reporting on Green Procurement.....	7
Details on transfer payment programs.....	8
Canada-Quebec Accord Grant/Subvention versée en vertu de l'Accord Canada-Québec	8
Settlement Program	11
Resettlement Assistance Program	15
Annual Assessed Contribution to the International Organization for Migration.....	17
Global Assistance for Irregular Migrant.....	20
International Migration Capacity Building Program	22
Gender-based analysis plus	25
Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits	59

Operating Context

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) operations and prospective clients in 2021-22. IRCC has faced multi-faceted challenges: its workforce has had to adapt to working remotely; domestic, international and third-service providers' offices have temporarily closed; processing paper-based applications has been challenging; and inventories have grown as a result. IRCC's clients also continue to be impacted by the pandemic due to border closures and impacts to international migrations, as well as impacts to IRCC operations with regards to processing applications.

To respond to the challenges posed by COVID-19 – both in terms of the immigration system at large and the organizational capacity of the Department – IRCC took great strides to move away from paper-based processes toward a modern, digital system and implemented a number of facilitative measures. Despite the challenges of the pandemic, IRCC continues to facilitate the entry of individuals and families, process Canadian citizenship applications, passports and other travel documents, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians. In response to the pressures caused by the pandemic, the 2021 Economic and Fiscal Update proposed \$85 million in 2022-23 for IRCC and its partners to reduce processing times and backlogs in key lines of business. This funding will be geared towards addressing backlogs for temporary resident, permanent resident, permanent resident card and citizenship applications.

The Department balances competing pressures, notably: responding to domestic labour market demands and an increasingly mobile work force; contributing to overall economic growth; and addressing efforts to streamline service delivery and enhance the client experience, while responding to complex safety and security challenges.

IRCC interacts annually with millions of individuals, including those seeking temporary or permanent resident entry into Canada and subsequently settling into Canadian society, those pursuing Canadian citizenship, Canadians seeking a Canadian passport, or other individuals seeking travel documents such as a certificate of identity or a refugee travel document.

To ensure the successful integration of newcomers into the Canadian economy and society, IRCC engages regularly and extensively with federal partners, provinces and territories, as well as other stakeholders on a variety of key immigration-related topics, such as immigration levels planning, economic immigration, and settlement and integration of newcomers, including refugees and protected persons.

As well, IRCC ensures the best possible client experience through an array of online and advanced analytical tools designed to maintain a positive client experience and an ongoing trend of lower processing times and reduced application inventories.

In recent years, with the exception of 2020, the Department experienced significant increases in some of its most important lines of business as many around the world seek to enter Canada temporarily or permanently.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

IRCC's challenge is to effectively manage increases in application volumes across all of its lines of business as international borders gradually reopen and Canada's economic recovery takes hold, while working with stakeholders to ensure that newcomers have the best opportunities to succeed in Canada's economic recovery following the negative economic impacts due to COVID-19.

Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

Raison d'être

Canada is a country that has been positively impacted by immigration, welcoming 19 million people since Confederation and home to over 200 ethnic communities. Immigration has been crucial in shaping Canada into the diverse and prosperous nation it is today and, looking forward, stands to be equally fundamental to Canada's future social cohesion and economic prosperity. To this end, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada facilitates the entry of temporary residents, manages the selection, settlement and integration of newcomers, grants citizenship and issues passports to eligible citizens. The Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship is responsible for this organization.

Note: Until the establishing legislation is amended, the legal name of the Department for the purposes of appropriation acts remains Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Mandate and role

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) selects and welcomes, as permanent and temporary residents, foreign nationals whose skills contribute to Canadian prosperity. It also reunites family members.

The Department maintains Canada's humanitarian tradition by welcoming refugees and other people in need of protection, thereby upholding its international obligations and reputation.

IRCC, in collaboration with its partners, conducts the screening of potential permanent and temporary residents to protect the health, safety and security of Canadians. IRCC is also responsible for the issuance and control of Canadian passports and other travel documents that facilitate the travel of Canadian citizens, permanent residents and protected persons.

Lastly, the Department builds a stronger Canada by helping all newcomers settle and integrate into Canadian society and the economy, and by encouraging, granting and providing proof of Canadian citizenship.

IRCC offers its many programs either directly or through contract, grant or contribution agreement, or in partnership with other government departments.

Immigration services are offered through the [IRCC website](#), by telephone during local business hours within Canada, or by email, as well as at 23 in-Canada points of service and 61 points of service in 50 countries. As of January 2020, there were 161 visa

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

application centres in 108 countries, 133 application support centres¹ in the United States, and a network of just over 2,000 panel physicians operating in 178 countries.

Settlement and integration services are offered prior to arrival in Canada and across the country, outside Quebec, through a network of over 500 service provider organizations across Canada.

The Department also works with Employment and Social Development Canada to deliver in-Canada biometrics collection and domestic passport service delivery, leveraging the latter's extensive network of passport processing centres and walk-in sites (34 full service passport offices and over 310 Service Canada sites). IRCC also partners with Global Affairs Canada, which provides passport services abroad in over 210 different locations in 148 countries.

¹ Application support centres in the United States offer biometric collection services for Canadian temporary resident visa applicants.

Reporting on Green Procurement

Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada is bound by the *Federal Sustainable Development Act* and was required to develop a 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy (DSDS). Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada has developed its corresponding 2021–22 DSDS Report, including applicable reporting on green procurement activities. This report can be found on Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada's website.

Details on transfer payment programs

Actual spending of \$5 million or more

Canada-Quebec Accord Grant/Subvention versée en vertu de l'Accord Canada-Québec

Start date	Financial compensation to the province (in the form of a grant) is based on the <i>Canada-Québec Accord relating to Immigration and Temporary Admission of Aliens</i> , which came into effect on April 1, 1991.
End date	Ongoing
Type of transfer payment	Grant
Type of appropriation	The program is appropriated annually through the Estimates.
Fiscal year for terms and conditions	The grant to Quebec is as per the Canada-Québec Accord signed in 1991.
Link to departmental result(s)	Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports
Link to the department's Program Inventory	Settlement, Resettlement
Purpose and objectives of transfer payment program	<p>Under the Canada-Quebec Accord, signed in 1991, Canada has devolved settlement and resettlement responsibility to Quebec, with a grant that includes reasonable compensation for costs. The grant to Quebec covers reception services and linguistic, cultural and economic integration services, provided that they are comparable to federally funded services in other parts of the country. The objectives of the Accord are the preservation of Quebec's demographic importance within Canada and the integration of immigrants into that province in a manner that respects the distinct identity of Quebec. The Accord provides Quebec with exclusive responsibility for the selection of immigrants destined to the province (except for family reunification and protected persons in Canada), as well as the reception and linguistic and cultural integration of these immigrants (including resettlement of refugees). Under the Accord, Canada is responsible for defining overall immigration objectives, national levels and admissibility, selecting family category and protected persons in Canada, and granting citizenship. This program uses transfer payment funding from the grant for the Canada-Quebec Accord on Immigration.</p> <p>Quebec is responsible for selecting immigrants, as well as their reception and integration into the province. In accordance with section 26 and Annex B of the Canada-Quebec Accord, Canada is required to pay compensation to Quebec for reception and integration services, where it is established that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the reception and integration services (referred to in sections 24 and 25 of the Accord) offered by Quebec correspond, when considered in their entirety, to those offered by Canada in the rest of the country; and those services are offered without discrimination to any permanent resident in the province, whether or not that permanent resident has been selected by Quebec.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Results achieved	<p>The Government of Quebec is responsible for developing and publishing its own immigration legislation and policies. It reports to the provincial National Assembly on its own expected results related to immigration.</p> <p>While Quebec has jurisdiction over reception and integration of immigrants destined to the province, the Accord specifies that the services covered by the grant must correspond to services offered by Canada in the rest of the country. To that end, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) and the province of Quebec Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Francisation et de l'Intégration (MIFI) Joint Committee</p> <p>has the mandate to “study, at least once a year, reception and integration services provided by Canada and Québec” (Annex A, sections 3(g) and 23(b)) and to ensure that comparable services continue to be offered to newcomers across the country.</p> <p>Since 2014, the IRCC-MIFI Joint Committee has tabled five comparative studies that show reception and integration services for newcomers to be generally comparable in both jurisdictions, therefore meeting the requirements of the Accord.</p> <p>As requested by the IRCC-MIFI Joint Committee, collaboration on the comparative study covering the 2020–21 reporting period began in the fall of 2021. The study was influenced by efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, which required adjustments to the scope and design of service delivery. As such, the comparative study for the period of 2020–21 includes an overview of how the settlement sector responded to the disruption of regular business cycles by recalibrating service delivery and harnessing sector innovation in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. As with previous studies, in 2020–21, the overall comparability of the integration systems (with respect to reception and integration services) for the Canadian and Quebec jurisdictions faced similar challenges in establishing public health measures, border closures and service delivery interruptions. The study has been completed and is scheduled to be tabled at the IRCC-MIFI Joint Committee meeting in 2022.</p>
Findings of audits completed in 2021–22	<p>There were no audit engagements for the Canada-Quebec Accord Grant in 2021–22.</p>
Findings of evaluations completed in 2021–22	<p>An <u>evaluation of the grant to Quebec</u> was completed in January 2020. The next planned evaluation is scheduled for completion in 2025–26.</p>
Engagement of applicants and recipients in 2021–22	<p>IRCC-MIFI (formerly Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion (MIDI)) meet on an annual basis, through the IRCC-MIFI Joint Committee to coordinate the implementation of Canada and Quebec's policies related to the immigration and integration objectives outlined in the Accord.</p> <p>IRCC and MIFI also meet biannually, through the Implementation Committee, to coordinate the implementation of the Accord and develop the necessary terms and conditions of operation.</p> <p>Under the IRCC-MIFI Joint Committee, co-chaired by assistant deputy ministers of IRCC and Quebec's MIFI, bilateral engagement continues to ensure that reception and integration services offered by Canada and Quebec are comparable. The assistant deputy ministers approve the scope, key areas of examination and schedule for the comparison, and they delegate the development of the comparison to the director-level joint working group. In 2021, IRCC and MIFI jointly established a working</p>

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	group of experts from both jurisdictions to develop a new methodology and a set of indicators for the 2020–21 comparative study of settlement and integration services. This work has been completed, and the study is scheduled to be tabled at the IRCC-MIFI Joint Committee meeting in 2022.
--	---

Financial information (dollars)

Type of transfer payment	2019–20 Actual spending	2020–21 Actual spending	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	Variance (2021–22 actual minus 2021–22 planned)
Total grants	591,622,000	650,270,000	650,270,000	697,030,000	697,030,000	46,760,000
Total contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other types of transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total program	591,622,000	650,270,000	650,270,000	697,030,000	697,030,000	46,760,000
Explanation of variances	Actual spending was higher than planned due to adjustment in the final payment. The final payment is based on a formula in the Canada-Quebec Accord on Immigration.					

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Settlement Program

Start date	May 15, 2008
End date	Ongoing
Type of transfer payment	Grants and Contributions
Type of appropriation	The program is appropriated annually through the Estimates.
Fiscal year for terms and conditions	2022–23
Link to departmental result(s)	Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports
Link to the department's Program Inventory	Settlement
Purpose and objectives of transfer payment program	<p>For Canada to realize the economic, social and cultural benefits of immigration, newcomers must integrate successfully into Canadian society. Integration is a two-way process that involves commitment on the part of immigrants to adapt to life in Canada, and on the part of Canada to welcome and adapt to new peoples and cultures. Settlement refers to a short period of mutual adaptation between the newcomers and the host society, during which the government provides support and services to newcomers.</p> <p>The IRCC Settlement Program plays a major role in the integration of newcomers by assisting immigrants and refugees to overcome barriers specific to them so that they can fully engage in social, cultural, civic and economic life in Canada. The program aims to provide newcomers with support prior to their arrival in Canada. Once in Canada, the program provides needs and assets assessments as well as information required to make informed decisions, develop and leverage employment and language skills, and support to build networks within their new communities. The program also supports the integration of French-speaking newcomers through the Francophone Integration Pathway, which consists of a suite of settlement services in French, offered by Francophone communities outside of Quebec, and aimed at facilitating reception, support, economic and socio-cultural integration, as well as the creation of lasting ties between newcomers and Francophone communities. IRCC funds the delivery of settlement programming across the country and outside Canada, and contributes to the capacity enhancement of recipient organizations.</p>
Results achieved	<p>Despite the ongoing pandemic, in 2021–22, the <u>Settlement Program</u> was able to successfully support settlement services to almost 427,000 newcomers to Canada through direct services provided by over 550 service provider organizations (SPOs).</p> <p>To understand and address the needs of newcomers, slightly over 200,000 newcomers received comprehensive needs assessments to guide their settlement journeys. Most Settlement Program clients received referrals to various IRCC-funded services and other community services, including mental health and legal services. Information and orientation services to increase knowledge of life in Canada on topics such as community resources, finding a place to live, building your community, education opportunities, and finding employment were provided to more than 350,000 newcomers. Almost 24,000 clients received settlement services at</p>

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	<p>nearly 80 designated Francophone SPOs to help facilitate integration into their new Francophone communities.</p> <p>Furthermore, almost 76,500 newcomers participated in IRCC-funded <u>language training</u> to improve their knowledge and use of Canada's official languages. Language training services were provided in person, online and/or through a combination of these two approaches .</p> <p>To increase knowledge about and access to the labour market, a suite of employment-related services were accessed by over 49,000 newcomers in 2021–22. Through <u>Community Connection</u> activities, almost 72,000 clients received services to network with Canadian peers, learn to access services in the community, and create linkages with local organizations.</p> <p>To ensure a welcoming environment for newcomers, in 2021–22, IRCC supported 86 Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs) to promote service coordination and community planning around the needs of newcomers at the local level. To foster partnership building and strengthen collaboration and information sharing among LIPs across the country, a new National LIPs Secretariat (NLS) continued to act as a focal point and a voice for LIPs at the regional and national level. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the NLS took on a central role in gathering and disseminating information on a number of topics relevant to LIPs and post-pandemic recovery. IRCC also supported 13 Réseaux en immigration francophones (RIFs) to attract, recruit, welcome and integrate French-speaking newcomers. In 2021–22, the 14 communities (outside Quebec) participating in the <u>Welcoming Francophone Communities Initiative</u>, continued to implement the activities reflected in their community plans. The RIFs also played a critical role in developing and implementing projects as part of this Initiative.</p> <p>In August 2021, IRCC announced an investment of \$100 million over three years (2021–24) for <u>Service Delivery Improvement (SDI)</u> initiatives to improve the way newcomers access settlement services and support them and the broader settlement sector in recovering from impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following an <u>Expression of Interest (EOI) process</u>, seventy-eight (78) successful projects were approved for funding.</p>
Findings of audits completed in 2021-22	There were no audit engagements for the Settlement Program in 2021–22.
Findings of evaluations completed in 2021-22	An <u>Evaluation of the Settlement Workers in Schools (SWIS) Initiative</u> was completed in February 2022.
Engagement of applicants and recipients in 2021-22	<p>In 2021-22, IRCC Settlement Program officers continued to directly engage SPOs through regular correspondence and communication regarding agreement management, in-person and virtual activity and financial monitors, the review of qualitative and quantitative reporting from SPOs, and at community meetings organized by umbrella organizations, LIPs, RIFs, and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>In June 2021, IRCC launched a <u>Call for Proposals (CFP) for Resettlement Assistance Program and Case Management Services for Government-Assisted Refugees (GARs) and other Vulnerable Newcomers</u>. Twenty-three (23) projects were selected for funding to support the implementation of the <u>2021–23 Multi-Year Immigration Levels Plan</u> by building community capacity to resettle GARs and vulnerable newcomers. In addition, new Resettlement Assistance Program SPOs were established</p>

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	<p>in 9 smaller communities across Canada with 3 year agreements effective April 1, 2022.</p> <p>IRCC also assessed Requests for Quotations in March 2022 for projects to deliver immediate and essential in-person port of entry services at Pearson Airport, such as assistance with immigration and customs procedures and temporary accommodations.</p> <p>IRCC also finalized the review of results from the third voluntary annual Newcomer Outcomes Survey (NOS) which included, for the first time, questions on race. As the only source through which the Department collects data on all newcomers, the NOS is a vital tool to understanding the overall integration outcomes of newcomers to Canada. It also provides insights into trends and barriers to inform settlement program policy and decision-making.</p> <p>In 2021–22, IRCC played a key role in the dissemination and sharing of information to and among SPOs and other settlement organizations in a variety of ways, at both the national and regional level and both formally and informally. IRCC has a number of forums that bring together SPOs, including the National Settlement and Integration Council (NSIC), a pan-Canadian mechanism for ongoing national dialogue, collaboration, consultation, planning and information exchange among governments and key partners and stakeholders, as well as regional summits designed to address region-specific information, gaps and needs. Over the course of 2021–22, NSIC held five videoconferences to discuss COVID-19 adaptations, anti-racism, immigration targets, the settlement of Afghans, digital service delivery and measures to support persons facing multiple barriers and inequities.</p> <p>Francophone Focus</p> <p>To fulfill its mandate, the Comité consultatif national en établissement francophone (National Francophone Settlement Advisory Committee) coordinated, in February 2022, a series of strategic dialogues involving key stakeholders from Francophone communities across the country. These dialogues enabled productive exchanges on current issues related to Francophone settlement services and on proposed solutions to enhance the Francophone Settlement Sector. Preliminary recommendations will inform a renewed model of service delivery in support of the Francophone settlement sector.</p>
--	---

Financial information (dollars)

Type of transfer payment	2019–20 Actual spending	2020–21 Actual spending	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	Variance (2021–22 actual minus 2021–22 planned)
Total grants	0	14,433,955	40,000,000	15,817,311	15,817,311	(24,182,689)
Total contributions	773,742,211	786,481,494	845,645,490	864,779,039	832,413,887	(13,231,603)
Total other types of transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total program	773,742,211	800,915,449	885,645,490	880,596,350	848,231,198	(37,414,292)

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Explanation of variances	<p>Funding in relation to the 2021–23 Multi-Year Immigration Levels Plan and for the Afghanistan humanitarian commitment were not included in 2021–22 Planned Spending.</p> <p>Actual spending was lower than planned as a result of late in the year lapse due to the nature of the activities performed, and also given the shifts in service delivery related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>A re-profile request for \$10.1 million in Settlement funding has been approved to move funds from 2021–22 to 2022–23 to address the expected Afghanistan refugee arrivals.</p>
---------------------------------	---

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Resettlement Assistance Program

Start date	In February 1951, the program was first launched as the Adjustment Assistance Program; in 1998, it was renamed the Resettlement Assistant Program
End date	Ongoing
Type of transfer payment	Grants and Contributions
Type of appropriation	The program is appropriated annually through the Estimates.
Fiscal year for <u>terms and conditions</u>	2022–23
Link to departmental result(s)	Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports
Link to the department's Program Inventory	Refugee Resettlement Program
Purpose and objectives of transfer payment program	<p>The Resettlement Assistance Program's (RAP) primary objective is to meet the resettlement needs of clients following their arrival in Canada by providing direct financial support and funding the delivery of immediate and essential services. Eligible clients include GARs and certain persons in refugee-like situations admitted to Canada under a public policy consideration. The province of Quebec receives a separate funding allocation as part of the Canada-Quebec Accord to provide similar services to eligible refugees destined to that province.</p> <p>Income support is administered directly by IRCC and can be provided for up to 12 months if the RAP client's income is insufficient to meet their own needs and the needs of any accompanying dependants. In most cases, RAP clients also receive start-up allowances for expenses related to furniture and other household supplies.</p> <p>Immediate and essential services are delivered through contribution agreements with SPOs. RAP services include, but are not limited to: port of entry services; temporary accommodation and assistance in securing permanent accommodation; assistance opening a bank account; life skills training; orientation sessions; and links to settlement programming and mandatory federal and provincial programs.</p> <p>Limited services (port of entry services) are provided under RAP to all resettled refugees. Refugees resettled under the Blended Visa Office-Referred Program may receive up to six months of RAP income support.</p> <p>RAP also funds certain in-Canada activities to support the private sponsorship of refugees (such as the Refugee Sponsorship Training Program), as well as activities overseas such as the International Organization for Migration to support resettlement and RAP objectives.</p>
Results achieved	<p>IRCC continued to meet the immediate and essential needs of GARs. In 2021–22, a total of 12,641 GARs received RAP services² (outside Quebec), an uptake rate of 95% for GARs. The Department funded <u>9 new RAP SPOs in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick</u>. To further support GARs in having the tools to live independently in</p>

² In 2021–22, a total of 17,348 clients received RAP services, including 12,641 GARs. As the primary clients of RAP, GARs typically receive the full suite of RAP services.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	Canadian society, 89% of GARs accessed IRCC Settlement services within their first year of arrival.
Findings of audits completed in 2021–22	An <u>Internal Audit of the Private Sponsorship of Refugees Program</u> was completed in June 2021.
Findings of evaluations completed in 2021–22	An <u>evaluation of the Resettlement Programs (GAR, Privately Sponsored Refugees, Blended Visa Office- Referred Refugees and RAP)</u> was completed in October 2016. The next planned evaluation of the Resettlement Assistance Program is scheduled for completion in 2022–23.
Engagement of applicants and recipients in 2021–22	<p>In 2021–22, IRCC regularly consulted with RAP SPOs through national and regional engagement tables to help support capacity building to provide immediate and essential services to refugees, including those from Afghanistan. IRCC partnered with other government departments and stakeholders to receive <u>Afghan GARs</u>, while continuing to respect evolving public health guidelines, and adopted new strategies to resettle them in Toronto, Halifax, Saint John's, and Saskatoon.</p> <p>In June 2021, IRCC held a <u>Call of Proposals (CFP) targeted to select communities for RAP and Case Management Services</u> under the Settlement Program. As a result, new RAP SPOs were established in 9 smaller communities across Canada..</p>

Financial information (dollars)

Type of transfer payment	2019–20 Actual spending	2020–21 Actual spending	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	Variance (2021–22 actual minus 2021–22 planned)
Total grants	0	12,000,000	21,374,855	32,463,785	29,000,000	7,625,145
Total contributions	112,362,154	68,066,132	124,328,063	289,915,132	185,498,417	61,170,354
Total other types of transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total program	112,362,154	80,066,132	145,702,918	322,378,917	214,498,417	68,795,499
Explanation of variances	<p>Funding in relation to the 2021–23 Multi-Year Immigration Levels Plan and for the Afghanistan humanitarian commitment were not included in 2021–22 Planned Spending.</p> <p>In addition, the difference between planned spending and actual spending is due to a lapse identified in the Income Support Program stemming at year-end from lower landings than anticipated for the GARs due to later than expected Afghan refugee arrivals.</p> <p>A re-profile request for \$81.1 million in RAP funding has been approved to move funds from 2021–22 to 22–23 to address the expected Afghan refugee arrivals</p>					

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Actual Spending of less than \$5 million

Annual Assessed Contribution to the International Organization for Migration

Start date	Canada was a founding member of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1951 but withdrew membership in 1962. Canada subsequently rejoined the organization as a full member in 1991.
End date	Ongoing
Type of transfer payment	Contribution ³
Type of appropriation	The program is appropriated annually through the Estimates.
Fiscal year for terms and conditions	2010–11
Link to departmental result(s)	Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada
Link to the department's Program Inventory	Asylum
Purpose and objectives of transfer payment program	<p>Contributions to the IOM allow Canada to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in the organization's governance and decision-making mechanisms, including setting policy and program directions, budget setting practices, as well as evaluation and audit exercises; • enhance its knowledge on global trends and approaches to managed migration; • advance its international priorities on migration, which include: helping to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration; promoting international cooperation on migration issues; and assisting in the search for practical solutions to migration problems; • oversee the delivery of humanitarian assistance for migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons internationally; and • oversee the delivery of IRCC programs in the areas of resettlement, integration, migration health and capacity building. <p>As an IOM member, the Department has an increased capacity to meet its objectives related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managed migration that promotes Canadian interests and protects the health, safety and security of Canadians; and, • international recognition and acceptance of the principles of managed migration consistent with Canada's broader foreign policy agenda.
Results achieved	In 2021–22, Canada's efforts, led by IRCC, to reform IOM governance resulted in a positive outcome, as the governance structure now permits equitable access for all member states to the Bureau Council. Positions on the Council Bureau allow member states to influence and advance global

³ Canada's assessed contribution rate is a percentage of the IOM's annual administrative expenses, determined by IOM on a capacity to pay basis. To determine a state's capacity to pay, and resulting contribution rate, IOM relies upon the United Nations contribution rates, established by United Nations resolution (also determined on a capacity to pay basis).

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	<p>migration-related priorities and play a leadership role on world migration issues. The previous structure had excluded approximately one fifth of the IOM members, including Canada, due to the way representation was determined. Canada will have an opportunity to run for a Council Bureau position in 2025.</p> <p>IRCC continued working closely with the IOM in 2021–22 to arrange travel, facilitate immigration medical exams, and deliver pre-embarkation health checks and other pre-departure medical services to all travel-ready refugees.</p>
Findings of audits completed in 2021–22	There were no audit engagements for the Annual Assessed Contribution to the IOM in 2021–22.
Findings of evaluations completed in 2021–22	<p>An <u>Evaluation of IRCC's Memberships in International Migration Forums and Organizations</u> was completed in December 2021.</p> <p>The evaluation found that there was a continued need for IRCC to fund Canada's membership in international migration forums and organizations, and overall, the international migration forums and organizations provide good value for money. While benefits varied at the individual forum and organization level, Canada has contributed to international positions through its membership in international forums and organizations.</p>
Engagement of applicants and recipients in 2021–22	<p>As lead department in the overall relationship between the IOM and the Canadian government, IRCC participates in the two governing bodies—the <u>IOM Council</u> and the <u>Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance</u>—which allows Canada to play a role in the organization's governance and decision-making. Because the IOM is state led, Canada has a responsibility to ensure due diligence with respect to how the organization appropriates and uses its resources.</p> <p>In 2021–22, Canada participated in discussions on reforming the executive governance structure to permit all IOM member states equitable access to the four <u>Council Bureau</u> positions which was successfully negotiated in November 2021. To address IOM's administrative budgetary shortfall, IRCC also contributed to the organization's budget reform discussions which are still ongoing.</p> <p>IRCC also participates in the organization's formal working groups on United Nations relations and <u>budget reform</u>. Moreover, IRCC was and continues to be present at all informal consultations organized by the IOM. Additionally, Government of Canada officials meet regularly with IOM management to discuss shared priorities and ways to improve the bilateral relationship.</p>

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Financial information (dollars)

Type of transfer payment	2019–20 Actual spending	2020–21 Actual spending	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	Variance (2021–22 actual minus 2021–22 planned)
Total grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions	2,077,075	2,105,966	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,109,858	(90,142)
Total other types of transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total program	2,077,075	2,105,966	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,109,858	(90,142)
Explanation of variances	The amounts represent yearly membership payment to the IOM. Variance is attributable to exchange rates.					

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Global Assistance for Irregular Migrant

Start date	April 2013
End date	March 31, 2023
Type of transfer payment	Contribution
Type of appropriation	The program is appropriated annually through the Estimates.
Fiscal year for terms and conditions	2018–19
Link to departmental result(s)	Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada
Link to the department's Program Inventory	Asylum
Purpose and objectives of transfer payment program	<p>The purpose of the program is to respond to international crises related to irregular migration quickly and effectively in an effort to ensure managed migration that promotes Canadian interests and protects the health, safety and security of Canadians.</p> <p>The program provides transfer payments in the form of contributions to trusted international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (such as the International Organization for Migration). It contributes to the overall discouragement of human smuggling and irregular migration while ensuring that intercepted migrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have basic needs met including shelter, water, food, and emergency medical care; • are treated in accordance with international principles of human rights including protection against refoulement; and are • returned to their countries of origin if determined not to be in need of protection as per international refugee law. <p>The program is part of Canada's broader, multi-departmental Migrant Smuggling Prevention Strategy, which is led by Global Affairs Canada.</p>
Results achieved	<p>In 2021–22, the Global Assistance for Irregular Migrant (GAIM) program providing \$1,273,773 in contributions, assisting 20 intercepted migrants,. These funds contributed to repatriation, housing, food and medical care for stranded migrants as well as continuing the safe migration campaigns in Sri Lanka. This assistance in turn contributed to the overall discouragement of human smuggling and irregular migration while ensuring intercepted migrants have basic needs including shelter, water, food, and emergency medical care; are treated in accordance with international principles of protection including protection against refoulement; and are returned to their countries of origin if determined not to be in need of protection as per international principles of protection.</p> <p>There were fewer intercepted migrants in 2021–22 due to travel restrictions caused by the pandemic. The number of irregular migrants is expected to increase as the pandemic subsides.</p>
Findings of audits completed in 2021–22	There were no audit engagements for the GAIM Program in 2021–22.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Findings of evaluations completed in 2021–22	The last <u>evaluation of the GAIM</u> was conducted in November 2015. An evaluation of GAIM is currently underway and is planned for completion in 2022–23.
Engagement of applicants and recipients in 2021–22	In 2021–22, IRCC continued to meet monthly with the IOM administrators of the GAIM program to discuss the needs and administration of the program and other related topics as needed.

Financial information (dollars)

Type of transfer payment	2019–20 Actual spending	2020–21 Actual spending	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	Variance (2021–22 actual minus 2021–22 planned)
Total grants	1,342,284	1,141,197	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,273,773	(1,726,227)
Total contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other types of transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total program	1,342,284	1,141,197	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,273,773	(1,726,227)
Explanation of variances	The GAIM program is intended to hold \$3,000,000 annually, in anticipation of the possible need for repatriation and other assistance of smuggled and intercepted migrants. The contribution agreement is intentionally higher than the annual expenditure to ensure that funds are readily available when needed. The expenditure for 2021–22 is slightly higher than fiscal 2020–21 because of increased travel due to relaxation of global travel restrictions.					

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

International Migration Capacity Building Program

Start date	In February 2003, the program was first launched as the Migration Policy Development Program; in 2019, it was renamed the International Migration Capacity Building Program.
End date	Ongoing
Type of transfer payment	Grant
Type of appropriation	The program is appropriated annually through the Estimates.
Fiscal year for <u>terms and conditions</u>	2019–20
Link to departmental result(s)	Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada
Link to the department's Program Inventory	Asylum
Purpose and objectives of transfer payment program	<p>The purpose of the International Migration Capacity Building Program (IMCBP) is to provide funding for initiatives that advance global migration policies and programs, in support of Canada's migration and humanitarian objectives.</p> <p>The main objective of the IMCBP is to support the development of well-managed migration systems that facilitates safe, orderly and regular migration through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • membership in international organizations related to migration; • the advancement of capacity building efforts; and • an increase in the development and exchange of migration-related information and expertise
Results achieved	<p>In 2021–22, to build the capacity of Nigeria and Pakistan to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants, particularly vulnerable women and girls, training and equipment were provided to the governments of both countries to strengthen their border management capacity, counter migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and deter irregular migration.</p> <p>Canada partnered with <u>the IOM on the British Columbia-Mexico Ethical Recruitment Project</u> which concluded in December 2021. This project established the foundation for an ethical recruitment corridor between Mexico and British Columbia and addressed unethical recruitment practices.</p> <p>Canada supported the <u>International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</u> to deliver a three-day virtual technical seminar on travel document and border management technologies to Caribbean and Central American states in December 2021. This project increased awareness of tools that can be leveraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage irregular migration; • encourage adherence to ICAO Standards and recommended practices; and • foster intra-regional collaboration promoting adoption of border management tools and processing, including ePassport issuance. <p>IRCC funding to the <u>It Takes A Community (ITAC)</u> social media campaign supported activities to showcase the positive impact that</p>

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	<p>migration can have on communities, in an effort to balance migration narratives, promote social cohesion and foster local integration of newcomers. In 2021, ITAC's online event and initiatives generated 6.4 million social media impressions (the number of times ITAC content was displayed).</p> <p>Canada provided funding for the International Migration Research Centre at Wilfrid Laurier University to develop an online interactive Gender + Migration Hub, which provides comprehensive guidance and resources to states and stakeholders on designing, implementing and evaluating gender-responsive migration policies in line with the Global Compact for Migration.</p> <p>Fourteen additional international capacity building projects were approved to strengthen migration, protection and border management capacities internationally in 2021–22. The majority of these projects focus on the Americas region, including to provide targeted support to host countries of Venezuelan refugees and migrants. The activities associated with these projects will be delivered over the coming two years, with results reported in future fiscal years.</p>
Findings of audits completed in 2021–22	There were no audit engagements for the IMCBP in 2021–22.
Findings of evaluations completed in 2021–22	<p>An evaluation of the IMCBP-Funded Projects Component was completed in December 2021. The evaluation did not examine the Migration Cooperation and Engagement Envelope as it was deemed too early to evaluate, and it did not examine the recently secured funding to support host countries of Venezuela migrants and refugees.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the IMCBP-Funded Projects Component has evolved over time, and includes participation in events, information sharing and capacity building. These projects are being used as a tool to support activities that contribute to IRCC's bilateral and multilateral relationships, and the program is being administered with the necessary mechanisms and processes in place to support the program's management and oversight.</p> <p>Despite the successes, challenges exist for the IMCBP-Funded Project Component. Primarily, the broad purpose and objectives of the program have made it difficult to ascertain the role and position the program has within IRCC. In addition, there is a misalignment between the IMCBP expected outcomes and the more specific small-scale nature of the individual IMCBP-Funded Projects, making it difficult to determine the level and impact of the program, and if the program is achieving its expected outcomes</p>
Engagement of applicants and recipients in 2021–22	<p>As a member of international multilateral organizations such as the Regional Conference on Migration, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, and the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees, Canada, represented by IRCC officials, regularly attended meetings, strengthening Canada's bilateral relationships with other countries, exchanging information on best practices, and advancing Canada's migration and protections related priorities.</p> <p>In December 2021, Canada attended the XXVI Vice-Ministerial meeting of the Regional Conference on Migration in Mexico City. Canada's participation in this meeting provided the opportunity to engage multilaterally and bilaterally with Central American countries on deterring</p>

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	<p>irregular migration, ensuring regular pathways for protection, and expanding regular pathways for temporary and permanent migration.</p> <p>Following the fall of Kabul in Afghanistan in August 2021, the <u>Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees</u> immediately hosted an <i>ad hoc</i> meeting of senior officials to discuss the crisis and to facilitate the exchange of information between member states on the movement of Afghans during the highly volatile time. Canada provided partners with the latest information on Canada's protection supports for Afghans, created connections to other relevant states and gathered and shared knowledge to support those seeking to flee Afghanistan.</p> <p>As standard practice, contact between IRCC project sponsors and recipient organizations, such as the <u>United Nations Refugee Agency</u>, the IOM, the <u>International Labour Organization</u>, continued throughout each project's implementation to monitor progress and compliance with the grant arrangement. Pursuant to the grant arrangements, recipients were required to report on the progress of their activities during project implementation and report results of their project following completion.</p>
--	---

Financial information (dollars)

Type of transfer payment	2019–20 Actual spending	2020–21 Actual spending	2021–22 Planned spending	2021–22 Total authorities available for use	2021–22 Actual spending (authorities used)	Variance (2021–22 actual minus 2021–22 planned)
Total grants	3,999,518	1,699,449	3,750,000	8,000,000	7,999,922	4,249,922
Total contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other types of transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total program	3,999,518	1,699,449	3,750,000	8,000,000	7,999,922	4,249,922
Explanation of variances	A transfer from Settlement to the IMCBP and funding for Canada's Response to the Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean Region were not included in 2021–22 Planned Spending.					

Gender-based analysis plus

Section 1: Institutional GBA Plus capacity

Diversity and intersectionality are important considerations in the work of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) when facilitating the arrival of immigrants, providing protection to refugees, offering settlement programming to newcomers, and granting citizenship and passport services. Under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)*, IRCC has a legislative requirement to report on Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) activities in the *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration*.

Governance

In February 2022, the Equity Policy and GBA Plus Team was created within IRCC to provide advice on policy and operational initiatives, and review relevant aspects of Memoranda to Cabinet, Treasury Board Submissions, and federal budget proposals, as required. To showcase how GBA Plus can support more robust policies, programs and initiatives that aid in reducing inequity, the team led 12 tailored information sessions that engaged staff and IRCC management, including staff in overseas missions.

In December 2021, IRCC implemented the Inclusion, Diversity and Employment Equity Sub-Committee, a sub-committee to the Human Resources National Labour Management Consultation Committee, which is a consultative table co-chaired by a senior manager representative and a union representative to foster effective communication between IRCC management and bargaining agents. Various topics pertaining to equity-seeking groups in the workforce are discussed in this forum.

The Department is also supported by diversity, equity and inclusion champions at the senior management level, as well as a number of employee networks, including the Women's Network, the Black Employee Network, the Persons with Disabilities Employee Network and Committee, the Jewish Employees Network, the Racialized Employees and Allies Network, the Latino Employee Network, the Indigenous Peoples Circle, and Pride@IRCC.

Anti-racism

IRCC established a governance structure around anti-racism to foster a more inclusive workplace and society. The Department's Anti-Racism Task Force (ARTF) works collaboratively throughout IRCC to address racism in three key areas: workplace, policy and program design, and service delivery. ARTF is supported in its work through an internal Anti-Racism Task Force Advisory Board, anti-racism leads, and anti-racism working groups throughout the Department.

Notable achievements in 2021–22 to advance anti-racism include:

- Publishing a *Value Statement* to acknowledge the presence of racism in Canada and in the organization and to reaffirm the Department's resolve to advance racial equity for all employees and clients.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

- Publishing anti-racism action commitments, outlining how each sector of the Department will support anti-racism efforts over the next three years (2021–23). The Department has started to embed these same commitments into performance management evaluations for managers and employees to reinforce accountability within the organization.
- Developing a racial impact assessment tool for policy development.
- Creating anti-racism service delivery working groups to support efforts to make service delivery anti-racist and free from bias wherever possible, and change how we work with service delivery organizations. For example, in 2021–22, the Department provided Settlement Program funding to 79 service provider organizations to employ anti-racism in training and decision-making.
- Including a question on race in the 2021 IRCC Newcomer Outcomes Survey, resulting in the collection of race disaggregated data for newcomers, both non-clients and clients of the Settlement Program.
- Incorporating the priorities for 2021–22 issued by the Clerk of the Privy Council into senior management performance management agreements.

Data collection

IRCC is a data driven department that collects personal information,ⁱ such as sex, age, mother tongue, country of birth and country of citizenship, on immigrants, temporary populations, refugees, asylum seekers, and citizenship and travel document applicants to process applications. Additionally, on an annual basis, IRCC conducts client experience surveys regarding its citizenship, immigration and passport programs, which includes the collection of personal information voluntarily provided by clients on gender, language spoken, age group, disability, racial group, and sexual orientation. The anonymized data is available for research and intersectional analysis for the development of IRCC policies, programs, and services.

To further support evidence-based policymaking and enhanced service delivery, IRCC is developing a Disaggregated Data and Analytics Framework (DDAF) to reveal and address systemic biases, inequities, and outcome gaps for diverse populations (e.g., Indigenous persons, racialized groups, gender, disability status, sexual orientation, official language, children and youth, seniors). The development of the DDAF is possible due to IRCC's extensive data holdings and its longstanding strategic data partnership with Statistics Canada and other key data partners, including provinces and territories, non-governmental organizations, and academics.

The DDAF's centrepiece is a disaggregated data policy that will include guidelines and standards for the design, implementation and use of diverse population data within an IRCC context. The DDAF will also include tools, such as a listing of internal and external data sources and a checklist for implementing identity-based questions, as well as support for consistency in data collection, use (analytics), and conceptual comparability across data sources.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

The DDAF will align with Statistics Canada's Disaggregated Data Action Plan, IRCC's Data Policy, and Statistics Canada data standards." These principles and standards, as well as requirements under the Privacy Act and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, provide guidance for the data to be trusted, accessible, interoperable and used ethically. As an evergreen plan, consultations to develop the Framework will continue through 2022. The Framework will start delivering results in 2022–23; the DDAF policy is planned for implementation by end of 2022–23.

Other capacity building and awareness

IRCC is advancing Diversity and GBA Plus departmental capacity through a Mentorship Plus program. The Department has worked in conjunction with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS) to develop IRCC's own Mentorship Plus program. It was launched in May 2021 as a response to the calls to action made by employment equity (EE) and EE-seeking groups, regarding their lack of opportunities for career growth. The objective of the program is to increase representation rates of EE and EE-seeking groups within the higher ranks of the public service by gaining access to development opportunities and networks through mentorship and sponsorship. The first cohort was launched in October 2021. Additionally, sponsorship and mentorship programs were launched across the Department, with focus to support junior-level racialized staff.

IRCC also participates in the Mosaic Leadership Development Program, which is a program co-developed by the TBS Centre on Diversity and Inclusion for employees belonging to underrepresented equity-seeking groups at senior management levels in the public service. The program consists of sponsorship, a learning component, coaching, and meaningful experience-building opportunities.

In addition, IRCC participates in two leadership programs from McKinsey's Leadership Academies, open to employees who self-identify as Black, Asian, Latino or Hispanic. The Executive Leadership Program aims to enhance leadership capabilities and build networks through virtual, expert-led sessions and small group discussions. The Management Accelerator Program is geared towards developing leadership and general management skills, as well as expanding cross-functional knowledge through immersive digital courses, individual and group projects, and virtual workshops.

In November 2021, IRCC launched trauma-informed training and tools for immigration officers who process open work permit applications for vulnerable workers. The training will improve consistency in decision-making while continuing to uphold the integrity of Canada's immigration system.

In 2021–22, internal communication regularly promoted widespread training (e.g., overcoming biases training, inclusive hiring practices for a diverse workforce, harassment and violence prevention training, middle managers anti-racism training, and anti-racism coaching for Executives) and events related to commemorative periods throughout the year, such as International Women's Day, GBA Plus Week, Indigenous History Month, Truth and Reconciliation and National Indigenous Day, Black History Month, Asian

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Heritage Month, Linguistic Duality Day, and International Day of Persons with Disabilities. For example, they planned an all-staff meeting for Black History Month and four anti-black racism events for IRCC's senior executives. Guest speakers were invited with the purpose of increasing awareness of systemic racism and discrimination faced by the Black community in Canada.

The internal Communications team within IRCC continued to create and update intranet content on GBA Plus, persons with disabilities, anti-racism, the Black Employee Network, the Racialized Employees and Allies Network, the Pride Network, the Jewish Employees Network, the Women's Network, and the Indigenous People's Circle. IRCC's intranet also highlighted personal stories of employee experiences related to ethnicity, gender and ability, with employee engagement (i.e., comments) on those articles increasing in 2021–22.

In 2021, IRCC also created the Employee Support Office to become a centre of expertise and facilitate any Duty to Accommodate requests under the 13 grounds of discrimination prohibited under the *Canadian Human Rights Act* to ensure employees are provided with the right tools/solutions to perform their tasks and be successful on an equal basis with others. The Employee Support Office is also building capacity in the Department to identify and remove barriers for persons with disabilities and other EE and EE-seeking groups. Additionally, forums across the Department continued as safe spaces for staff to discuss diversity and inclusion topics, including anti-racism initiatives, commitments, and current affairs.

International contributions

On the international front, IRCC has continued to advocate for a gender-responsive approach to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). As a Champion country for the GCM since June 2020, Canada has been advancing gender-responsive migration as one of its key priorities for international engagement in support of the GCM. For example, Canada was proud to co-sponsor a side-event to the regional review of the GCM for the Latin America and Caribbean region in April 2021 dedicated to advancing a gender-responsive approach to migration. The event brought together governments and civil society to share best practices, resources and guidance, so to help build capacity towards the design, implementation and evaluation of gender-responsive migration policies, programmes, and services.

Through the International Migration Capacity Building Program, IRCC has continued to support international work on gender-responsive migration. This includes research work by the International Organization for Migration on the impacts that COVID-19 has had on migration and migrants, from a gender perspective, to inform policy and program responses over the short- and longer-term. IRCC also continued to support the Gender+Migration Hub led by the International Migration Research Centre at Wilfrid Laurier University, which developed tools and compiled resources to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women, girls, and LGBTI people on the move.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Section 2: Gender and diversity impacts, by program

Core Responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Program: Visitors

Target Population: Eligible foreign nationals seeking to enter Canada as visitors

Distribution of Benefits: Issuance of Temporary Resident Visas and Electronic Travel Authorizations

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
		X				

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Percentage of temporary resident visas (TRVs) issued, by sex	Female: 48% Male: 52% Another gender: <1% Unspecified: <1%	IRCC Global Case Management System (GCMS)	Data indicate a gender-balance of TRV issuance. Since the gender X option was introduced in 2019, less than 1% of annual TRVs have been issued to applicants with a gender X identifier.
Percentage of TRVs issued at intake, by age	0-17: 10% 18-65: 84% 65+: 6%	GCMS	The majority of TRVs were issued to adults (18-65).
Percentage of TRVs issued to those with marital status of single	Female: 45% Male: 56%	GCMS	A slightly higher percentage of males who identified as single were issued TRVs compared to females.
Percentage of TRVs issued based on ability to communicate in English and/or French	French: 6% English: 79% Neither: 11% Unspecified: 4%	GCMS	A large majority of TRVs were issued to clients who indicated they were able to communicate English.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Percentage of super visas issued, by sex	Female: 66% Male: 34%	GCMS	Females were issued more super visas compared to males.
Percentage of super visas issued at intake, by age	18-65: 74% 65+: 26%	GCMS	A larger percentage of super visas were issued to individuals aged 18–65 (74%).
Percentage of super visas issued to those with marital status of married	Female: 60% Male: 91%	GCMS	A much higher percentage of males who identified as married were issued super visas compared to females.
Percentage of super visas issued based on ability to communicate in English and/or French	French: 4% English: 56% Neither: 40%	GCMS	Most super visas were issued to clients who indicated they were able to communicate English.
Percentage of Electronic Travel Authorizations (eTAs) issued, by gender	Another gender: <1% Unspecified: <1%	GCMS	Data indicate a gender-balance for eTA issuance. Less than 1% of eTAs have been issued annually to applicants with a gender X identifier since the non-binary option was provided in June 2019.
Percentage of eTAs issued at intake, by age	0-17: 10.4% 18-65: 80.3% 65+: 9.3%	GCMS	The majority of eTAs were issued to adults (18–65).
Percentage of eTAs issued to those with marital status of single, by gender	Female: 44% Male: 45%	GCMS	Data indicate a gender-balance for eTA issuance to single individuals.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Other key program impacts on gender and diversity

The Department is continuing to monitor and evaluate the performance of the framework governing Canada's visa policy (including the eTA Expansion program) in a pilot project contributing to the Department's anti-racism work examining real and perceived biases.

GBA Plus data collection plan

The Visitors Program has committed to conducting an internal review in 2022–23 to examine its Performance Measurement Strategy Framework from a GBA Plus and anti-racism perspective. This will ensure that the program continues to build an adequate evidence base to inform policy design and development.

Core Responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Program: International Students

Target Population: Eligible foreign nationals seeking to enter or remain in Canada as international students

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
	X	X				

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Percentage of study permits issued, by sex	Female: 48% Male: 52%	GCMS	
Number and percentage of permanent resident admissions who have ever had a study permit, by sex	Total: 157,285 Female: 46% Male: 54%	GCMS	
Number and percentage of admissions of permanent residents who ever had a study permit, by age group	Total: 157,285 0-14: 8,370 (5%) 15-29: 111,525 (71%) 30-44: 34,525 (22%) 45-59: 2,765 (2%) 60-74: 95 (<1%)	GCMS	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	75+: 5 (<1%)		
Number of study permits issued at a post-secondary study level to individual under the age of 18 at the time of the application	Total: 15,742	GCMS	Data include college, university and other post-secondary level study permits but does not include Cégep (Quebec).
Number of study permit holders at a post-secondary study level under the age of 18	Total: 2,725	GCMS	Data include college, university and Cégep (Quebec) permit holders.

Core Responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Program: Temporary Workers

Target Population: Vulnerable workers in Canada

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
		X				

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Number of open work permit holders under vulnerable workers by gender	Total: 589 Female: 153 (26%) Male: 436 (74%)	GCMS	

Other key program impacts on gender and diversity

The open work permit for vulnerable workers (OWP-V) facilitated temporary foreign workers in leaving abusive employment in Canada and work for another employer, without compromising their authorization to work in Canada. In 2021, there were 589 vulnerable workers who were open work permit (OWP-V) holders.

GBA Plus data collection plan

Significant data analysis of anonymized data on gender, age, country of citizenship, ability to speak in English/French, and location of work (in Canada) has been conducted

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

to better understand program barriers for clients. This analysis also helps to identify opportunities to improve the OWP-V program for clients, including the development of training to support immigration officers when assessing applications for the OWP-V. In November 2021, IRCC launched a trauma-informed training course for immigration officers who process OWP-V applications.

Core Responsibility1 : Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Program: Temporary Workers

Target Population: Foreign youth (ages 18–35) citizens from International Experience Canada countries and territories

Distribution of Benefits:

Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors
	X		

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

In 2021–22, International Experience Canada (IEC) partnered with key stakeholders in various communities of interest to identify and address information gaps. This included working with the National Aboriginal Trust Officers Association to develop a financial planning guide targeting Indigenous youth, titled Moccasin Adventures: A Guide for Working Abroad. The guide supports early planning for international experience through IEC and features stories from former Indigenous IEC participants.

IEC promotional and engagement activities in 2021–22 included six events directed to Indigenous youth: five to LGBTIⁱⁱⁱ youth and two to disadvantaged youth.

Diversity and GBA Plus data collection plan

Anonymized data exchanges with partner countries, including on age and gender, are included in each of the youth mobility arrangements of the IEC. In Spring 2022, IEC started the annual data exchange with partner countries for the 2020 season.

IEC also commissioned secondary analysis on the Brainstorm Strategies Group's student career interests survey, which surveyed over 15,000 Canadian university students. The data collected was disaggregated, which allowed IEC to assess responses from LGBTQ2 respondents. Findings from this secondary analysis supported IEC's work on the need for, and considerations around, planning early for international travel.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Program: Federal Economic Immigration

Target Population: Foreign national of working age

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
		X				

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Federal economic immigration admissions, by sex	Female: 46% Male: 54%	GCMS	8% more males were admitted as federal economic immigrants.

Other key internal services impacts on diversity and gender

In April 2021, in support of economic recovery, the Government introduced the time-limited Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway to help retain the talent across skill levels of temporary residents already living and working in Canada. In 2021, the majority of the admissions included individuals aged 15–29 years (75% overall), followed by those aged 30–44 years (19%). This influx of young permanent residents provides an opportunity to address Canada's aging workforce.

In February 2022, IRCC analyzed the high human capital model of immigration from a GBA Plus and anti-racism lens by looking at criteria such as language and education. Findings were that the federal high-skilled immigration system favours those able to accumulate high levels of human capital abroad or in Canada, an ability that may be impacted by gender and race. This work will inform ongoing discussions on the future of Canada's federal economic immigration system.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Program: Regional Economic Immigration

Target Population: Foreign nationals of employment age

Distribution of Benefits: Total number of permanent resident admissions, against the annual immigration levels plan

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
		X				
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
		X				

Indicator	Results 2022	Data Source	Comment
Principal applicant admissions of the Provincial Nominee Program, by sex	Total: 28,939 Male: 18,542 (64%) Female: 10,397 (36%)	GCMS	A higher percentage of males (64%) were admitted under to the Provincial Nominee Program in 2022.
Principal applicant admissions of Atlantic Immigration Program, by sex	Total: 2,912 Male: 1,647 (57%) Female: 1,265 (43%)	GCMS	
Principal applicant admissions of Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot, by sex	Total: 232 Male: 129 (56%) Female: 103 (44%)	GCMS	

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Program: Family Reunification

Target Population: Foreign nationals who have family members in Canada (Canadian citizens or permanent residents)

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
		X				

Indicators	Results 2021–22	Data Source	Comments
Percentage of family reunification (spousal) applications finalized, by sex	Female 58% Male: 42%	GCMS	Broadly gender-balanced program.
Percentage of family reunification (parents and grandparents) applications finalized, by sex	Female: 58% Male: 42%	GCMS	Broadly gender-balanced program.
Top source countries of birth at admissions	India, China and the Philippines	GCMS	

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Program: Resettled Refugees

Target Population: Resettled refugees

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
	X	X	X			

Indicators	Results 2021–22	Data Source	Comments
Number of resettled refugee admissions by type and sex ^{iv} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government-assisted refugees (GAR) Blended visa office-referred refugees (BVOR) Private sponsorship refugees (PSR) 	<u>BVOR</u> Total: 76 Female: 37 (49%) Male: 39 (51%) <u>GAR</u> Total: 10,811 Female: 5,337 (49%) Male: 5,474 (51%) <u>PSR</u> Total: 9,541 Female: 4,244 (44%) Male: 5,294 (55%)	GCMS	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	Other: 3 (<1%)		
Number of GARs receiving Resettlement Assistance Program ^v (RAP), by sex	Total: 13,008 (97%) Female: 6,422 (49%) Male: 6,583 (51%)	Immigration Contribution Agreement Reporting Environment (iCARE)	Among GARs, female and male clients were almost at parity. In 2021–22 none of the GARs identified themselves as another gender.
Number of GARs who received Settlement Program ^{vi} services within the first year of arrival	Total: 12,094 (92%) Female: 5,955 (49%) Male: 6,131 (51%)	iCARE	Female and male clients were almost at parity.
Percentage of GARs receiving Settlement Program services in the first year of arrival who accessed support services, such as childcare, interpretation etc., by sex	Total: 77% Female: 76% Male: 77%	iCARE	Out of all immigration categories, resettled refugees, particularly GARs, had the highest percentage of support service usage. Male and female clients used most types of support services at the same rate however, female clients received more childcare services.
Number of eligible in-Canada resettled refugees <u>Interim Federal Health Program</u> (IFHP) beneficiaries, by gender and age ^{vii}	Total: 33,205 ≤5: 3,255 (10%) 6-12: 5,599 (17%) 13-18: 4,166 (13%) 19-44: 16,010 (48%) 45-64: 3,459 (10%) 65+: 716 (2%) Female: 15,733 ≤5: 1,565 (10%) 6-12: 2,700 (17%) 13-18: 2,000 (13%) 19-44: 7,427 (47%) 45-64: 1,684 (11%)	GCMS	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	65+: 357 (2%) <u>Male: 17,468</u> ≤5: 1,690 (10%) 6-12: 2,899 (17%) 13-18: 2,166 (12%) 19-44: 8,579 (49%) 45-64: 1,775 (10%) 65+: 359 (2%) <u>Unknown: 4</u> 19-44: 4 (100%)		
Number of eligible overseas resettled refugees IFHP beneficiaries, by gender and age ^{viii ix}	<u>Total: 40,928</u> ≤5: 3,932 (5%) 6-12: 6,696 (11%) 13-18: 5,427 (7%) 19-44: 19,372 (56%) 45-64: 4,575 (18%) 65+: 926 (3%) <u>Female: 21,235</u> ≤5: 2,025 (5%) 6-12: 3,469 (12%) 13-18: 2,831 (8%) 19-44: 10,207 (53%) 45-64: 2,241 (18%) 65+: 462 (4%) <u>Male: 19,680</u> ≤5: 1,905 (4%) 6-12: 3,227 (10%) 13-18: 2,595 (7%) 19-44: 9,155 (58%) 45-64: 2,334 (19%) 65+: 464 (2%) <u>Unknown: 13</u> ≤5: 2 (15%) 6-12: 1 (8%) 13-18: 10 (77%)	GCMS	
Number of resettled refugees IFHP user, by gender and age ^{x xi}	<u>Total: 21,507</u> ≤5: 1,975 (9%) 6-12: 3,621 (17%) 13-18: 2,640 (12%) 19-44: 10,011 (47%) 45-64: 2,653 (12%)	GCMS	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	65+: 607 (3%) <u>Female: 10,724</u> ≤5: 1,015 (9.5%) 6-12: 1,872 (17.5%) 13-18: 1,330 (12%) 19-44: 4,885 (46%) 45-64: 1,311 (12%) 65+: 311 (3%) <u>Male: 10,778</u> ≤5: 960 (9%) 6-12: 1,749 (16%) 13-18: 1,309 (12%) 19-44: 5,122 (48%) 45-64: 1,342 (12%) 65+: 296 (3%) <u>Unknown: 5</u> 13-18: 1 (20%) 19-44: 4 (80%)		
Number of resettled refugees who received Settlement Program services	Total: 110,087 Female: 55,983 (50%) Male: 54,883 (50%) Another: 7 (0%)	iCARE	
Percentage of Newcomer Outcomes Survey resettled refugee respondents who have been in Canada longer than three years and who reported that they have the ability to communicate independently in an official language in social situations, by sex	<u>English</u> Female: 92% Male: 92% <u>French</u> Female: 88% Male: 84%	2020 Newcomer Outcomes Survey, ^{xii} based on services provided in 2019–20	
Percentage of Newcomer Outcomes Survey resettled refugees respondents who reported that they participate in the Canadian labour market two or more years after landing, by sex	Female: 74% Male: 91%	2020 Newcomer Outcomes Survey, based on services provided in 2019–20	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

In 2020–21, the Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP) started a review to identify key issues related to services and service delivery of the program. The research activities captured a variety of identities, experiences, vulnerabilities, and diversity factors, including gender, age, race, sexual orientation, country of origin, official language ability, and disability factors to ensure broad representation. The first phase of the review, completed in fall 2021, included a summary of key findings associated with the needs of GARs, RAP service provider organizations, community capacity, and IRCC program administration. It also included a risk assessment of the most commonly raised and salient issues, including identifying instances where diversity factors may contribute to higher levels of risk for meeting GAR needs. For example, the findings suggested that securing suitable housing for large families or individuals with disabilities requires a higher intensity of services to achieve program objectives.

Established in 2020, the Rainbow Refugee Assistance Partnership built on the success of the Rainbow Refugee Assistance Pilot by increasing the number of privately sponsored refugees from 15 to 50 per year. The Partnership was established in cooperation with the Rainbow Refugee Society, with the aim of encouraging more Canadians to support LGBTQ2 refugees and strengthening collaboration between LGBTQ2 organizations and the refugee settlement community in Canada. Through the Rainbow Refugee Assistance Partnership, the Government provides start-up costs and three months of income support, while private sponsors offer nine months of income support. In 2021, there were only 13 landings of refugees through this partnership due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. However, in 2021, the partnership was also expanded in response to the crisis in Afghanistan, providing an additional 150 spaces per year between 2022 and 2024.

Diversity and GBA Plus data collection plan

In 2021, the annual voluntary IRCC Newcomer Outcomes Survey included a question on race for the second time, resulting in the collection of race disaggregated data for newcomers, both non-clients and clients of the Resettlement Assistance Program. Anonymized data analysis is currently underway. Once available, these data will contribute to a more comprehensive picture of the barriers faced by racialized newcomers. It will also provide evidence to inform potential programming and policy changes for future grants and contributions funding processes, both to address racial biases and to support targeted programming. An intersectional lens will be used to better address the needs of racialized newcomers from all equity-seeking groups.

In Spring 2021, IRCC analyzed RAP operational anonymized data against client characteristics such as gender, age, education levels, mother tongue, knowledge of official languages, and country of birth. Information will be shared with partners involved in the delivery of RAP, and the results will contribute to policy and operational decision-making.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Throughout 2021–22, IRCC continued to include disaggregated data in evaluations. For example, the [Evaluation of the Blended Visa Office-Referred \(BVOR\) Program](#) found that of the surveyed applicants who reported needing referrals to specialized services, 14% required referrals to LGBTQ2 organizations, 9% to special schools (e.g., hearing impaired, sight impaired, learning disabilities), and 7% to women’s shelters/transition houses.

Target Population: Afghan foreign nationals

Following the fall of Kabul in August 2021, IRCC announced a special [humanitarian initiative](#) in response to the situation in Afghanistan, as part of broader Afghanistan commitments up to 2024. In particular, the program aims to resettle vulnerable and at-risk groups, including women leaders, LGBTQI people, human rights defenders, journalists, and members of religious and ethnic minorities. IRCC worked to reduce the administrative and financial burden on Afghans inside and outside of Canada at various points along the resettlement continuum, by waiving various application and biometrics fees in 2021–22. IRCC also exempted Afghan nationals from COVID-19-related entry restrictions through the [National Interest Exemptions](#) (NIE) in order to facilitate their entry into Canada. In accordance with public health protocols, those who were not fully vaccinated were quarantined in hotels upon arrival, while onsite nurses provided health assessments, including COVID-19 testing. Access to vaccination as part of Canada’s domestic vaccination strategy was also facilitated. [By March 30, 2022, Canada had welcomed over 10,000 Afghan refugees](#) under the initiative.

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Program: Humanitarian/ Compassionate and Discretionary

Target Population: Asylum claimants across the country in the health-care sector

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
				X		

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Percentage of Guardian Angels Public Policy immigration principal applicants (excluding Quebec), by sex	Total: 3,535 Female: 2,481 (70%) Male: 1,053 (30%) Unknown: 1 (<1%)	GCMS	While the aim of this policy was not created with the intent of targeting women, females benefitted the most. This reflects the larger proportion of women working in the health care occupations specified under the public policy.

Key program impacts on diversity and gender

Many humanitarian-based public policies are used to facilitate immigration for at-risk populations with protection needs. For example, in recognition of their exceptional contribution to Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic, on December 14, 2020, IRCC implemented a special measure to provide a pathway to permanent residence for asylum claimants across the country working in the health-care sector providing direct patient care, known as the Guardian Angels Public Policy. While the aim of the policy was not created with the intent of targeting women, 70% of principal applicants in 2021 were females. The initiative ended August 31, 2021.

Target Population: Hong Kong foreign national youth with high human capital

Distribution of Benefits:

Age Group	Youth	Adults	Seniors
	X		

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Percentage of Hong Kong Public Policy immigration applications approved, by age group	Total: 668 0-35: 595 (89%) 36-55: 71 (11%) 56+: 2 (0%)	GCMS	

Key program impacts on diversity and gender:

The Temporary Public Policy Immigration Initiative for Hong Kong nationals targets youth with high human capital. The measure facilitates permanent residency to Hong Kong residents at risk of being imprisoned following China's adoption of a controversial national security law introduced in Hong Kong in June 2020. It is also aligned with

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Canada's interest in supporting its own economy and democracy worldwide. In 2021, out of the 536 Hong Kongers who came to Canada under the special immigration policy, 74% were 35 years of age and under. The policy expires in February 2023.

Target Population: Foreign nationals in vulnerable situations

Key program impacts on diversity and gender

In 2019, the Department implemented initiatives to support foreign nationals in Canada who are in situations of family violence in finding safety, including an expedited process to apply for permanent residence on humanitarian and compassionate grounds. These measures specifically support those whose immigration status may be precarious, due to their reliance on an abusive spouse or partner for their status in Canada (including, but not limited to, sponsored spouses and partners). In 2021, 84 Humanitarian and Compassionate immigration applicants for victims of family violence were approved.

Target Population: Out-of-status construction workers in the Greater Toronto Area

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
	X				X	

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Percentage of Out-of-Status Construction Workers Policy immigration applicants approved, by gender	Total: 171 Female: 85 (50%) Male: 86 (50%) <u>Breakdown by Principal Applicants:</u> Total: 69 Female: 3 (4%) Male: 66 (96%) <u>Breakdown by related dependant:</u> Total: 102 Female: 82 (80%) Male: 20 (20%)	GCMS	While this policy targeted a male dominated industry, it also provided an opportunity for their dependents to attain Permanent Resident status.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

On July 30, 2021, the Temporary Public Policy for Out-of-Status Construction Workers in the Greater Toronto Area was implemented. While the policy targets a male dominated industry, it also provides an opportunity for their dependents to attain permanent resident status. In 2021, while 96% of principal applicants were male, 80% of the related dependents were female. This public policy will end on January 2, 2023, or once 500 principal applicants have been granted permanent residence.

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Program: Asylum/Protected Persons

Target Population: Asylum claimants

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	
	X	X				
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
	X	X	X			

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Percentage of asylum claims, by sex	Female: 44% Male: 56%	GCMS	
Percentage of asylum claims, by reason	Females who claimed asylum due to persecution based on domestic violence: 18% Sexual orientation or gender identity: 8%	Immigration and Refugee Board Canada	
Top source countries of asylum claims referred to the Immigration and Refugee Board	Mexico, India, Iran, Colombia, Turkey, Haiti, China, Pakistan, Venezuela, and Sri Lanka	GCMS	
Percentage of asylum claims, by age	0-17: 20% 18-55: 72% 55+: 8%	GCMS	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Percentage of asylum claims filed, by type of family	Individual: 58% Family of 2: 12% Family of 3: 12% Family of 4: 11% Family of 5+: 7%	GCMS	
Percentage of asylum claims, by marital status	Single: 49% Married: 32% Divorced/Separated/Annulled: 5% Common law: 6% Widowed: 2% Unknown/Unspecified: 6%	GCMS	
Number of eligible asylum seekers (and others) <u>Interim Federal Health Program</u> (IFHP) beneficiaries, by gender and age ^{xiii}	<u>Total: 167,605</u> ≤5: 7,558 (5%) 6-12: 18,530 (11%) 13-18: 12,450 (7%) 19-44: 93,325 (56%) 45-64: 30,958 (18%) 65+: 4,784 (3%) <u>Female: 72,637</u> ≤5: 3,669 (5%) 6-12: 8,948 (12%) 13-18: 5,963 (8%) 19-44: 38,292 (53%) 45-64: 12,959 (18%) 65+: 2,806 (4%) <u>Male: 94,922</u> ≤5: 3,889 (4%) 6-12: 9,581 (10%) 13-18: 6,487 (7%) 19-44: 54,996 (58%) 45-64: 17,991 (19%) 65+: 1,978 (2%) <u>Unknown: 46</u> 6-12: 1 (2.2%) 19-44: 37 (80.4%) 45-64: 8 (17.4%)	GCMS	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Number of eligible asylum seekers (and others) IFHP user, by gender and age ^{xiv xv}	<u>Total: 128,114</u> ≤5: 6,555 (5%) 6-12: 11,776 (9%) 13-18: 8,642 (7%) 19-44: 69,825 (55%) 45-64: 26,215 (20%) 65+: 5,101 (4%) <u>Female: 67,287</u> ≤5: 3,430 (5%) 6-12: 6,061 (9%) 13-18: 4,390 (6%) 19-44: 37,202 (55%) 45-64: 13,902 (21%) 65+: 2,302 (3%) <u>Male: 60,802</u> ≤5: 3,125 (5%) 6-12: 5,714 (9%) 13-18: 4,252 (7%) 19-44: 32,603 (54%) 45-64: 12,309 (20%) 65+: 2,799 (5%) <u>Unknown: 25</u> 6-12: 1 (4%) 19-44: 20 (80%) 45-64: 4 (16%)	GCMS	
---	---	------	--

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

The in-Canada asylum system provides specific protection to in-Canada refugee claimants who have fled conflicts or fragile states, supported by the [Immigration and Refugee Board's Chairperson Guidelines](#) on women refugee claimants fearing gender-related persecution, sexual orientation and gender identity and expression, and with respect to vulnerable persons. Moreover, IRCC has developed specific program delivery instructions with respect to processing in-Canada claims for refugee protection of minors and other vulnerable persons.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Program: Settlement

Target Population: Permanent Residents and some Temporary Residents

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
	X	X	X			

Indicators	Results 2021–22	Data Source	Comments
Number of Settlement Program project specific contribution agreements targeting vulnerable newcomers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Violence Prevention/Gender-Based Violence Prevention: 37 Anti-racism: 79 Indigenous component: 80 Mental health and well-being services: 85 LGBTQ2 focus: 25 Case Management for GARs and other vulnerable newcomers: 66 	Grants and Contributions System (GCS)	
Number of Settlement Workers in School projects targeting student and parents in elementary and secondary schools	160 projects	GCS	
Number of newcomers who received Settlement Program services, by sex	Total: 428,648 Females: 243,546 (57%) Males: 181,689 (42%) Another: 20 (<1%) Not stated: 3,393 ^{xvi} (0.8%)	iCARE	In 2020–21, 20 individuals reported their sex as “other,” while in 2021–22, 19 did so.
Number of Settlement Program clients, by sex and age group	<u>Child (0-14)</u> Total: 60,449 (14%) Females: 28,630 (47%) Males: 30,956 (51%) Not stated: 863 (2%)	iCARE	35% of Settlement Program services were provided to children and youth (ages 0-29).

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	<p><u>Youth 15-29</u></p> <p>Total: 91,072 (21%) Females: 52,143 (57%) Males: 38,738 (43%) Another: 8 (0%) Not stated: 133 (0%)</p> <p><u>Adult (30-59)</u></p> <p>Total: 243,611 (60%) Females: 146,880 (60%) Males: 99,168 (40%) Another: 12 (0%) Not stated: 251 (0%)</p> <p><u>Seniors >60</u></p> <p>Total: 29,289 (5%) Females: 16,323 (56%) Males: 12,932 (44%) Not stated: 34 (0%)</p> <p><u>Age not stated</u></p> <p>Total: 14 (0%) Females: 5 (36%) Males: 9 (64%)</p>		
Number of Settlement Program clients who received Needs and Assets Assessment services, by sex	<p>Total: 201,096 Females: 112,398 (56%) Males: 86,274 (43%) Another: 15 (0%) Not stated: 2,409 (1%)</p> <p><u>Types of needs identified (top 3)</u></p> <p>Increase knowledge of community and government services: Females: 80% Males: 80%</p> <p>Increase connection to local community services: Females: 55% Males: 54%</p> <p>Increase knowledge of life in Canada services:</p>	iCARE	IRCC delivers needs and asset assessment services to understand the needs of clients and ensure services provided are effective.
		iCARE	The type of needs identified by female and male clients were almost identical.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	Females: 51% Males: 51%		
Number of Settlement Program clients receiving information and orientations services, by sex	Total 351,804 Females: 197,714 (56%) Males: 151,909 (43%) Another: 19 (0%) Not stated: 2,162 (1%) <u>Types of information received (top 3)</u> Sources of information Females: 78% Males: 77% Another: 83% Important documents Females: 52% Males: 55% Another: 72% Education Female: 46% Males: 47% Another: 33%	iCARE	Generally gender balanced.
Number of Settlement Program clients who received community connection services, by sex	Total: 71,837 Females: 43,842 (61%) Males: 27,730 (39%) Another: 1 (0%) Not stated: 264 (0%)	iCARE	A slight majority of those who received community connection services were females.
Number of Settlement Program clients who received language assessment services, by gender	Total: 49,582 Females: 31,427 (63%) Males: 18,140 (37%)	iCARE	About 2/3 of clients receiving language assessment were female. Of those who were assessed at each <u>Canadian Language Benchmark</u> level, both females and males received similar language assessment results

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

			with less than a 2% difference.
Number of Settlement Program clients who received language training services, by gender	Total: 76,467 Female: 53,581 (70%) Male: 22,872 (30%) Another gender: 3 (0%) Not stated: 11 (0%)	iCARE	Almost 2/3 of clients accessing language training were females.
Number of Settlement Program clients who received employment-related services, by gender	Total: 49,359 Female: 29,091 (59%) Male: 20,234 (41%) Not stated: 34 (0%)	iCARE	Female clients participated in employment activities at a higher percentage than male clients.
Number of Settlement Program clients who received support services, by type and sex	<u>Childcare support services</u> Total: 9,089 Females: 7,449 (82%) Males: 1,624 (18%) Not stated: 16 <u>Disability support services:</u> Total: 1,859 Females: 1,084 (58%) Males: 770 (41%) Another: 1 (0%) Not stated: 4 (0%)	iCARE	Child care services were provided to female clients at much higher percentage than male clients.
Percentage of Newcomer Outcomes Survey respondents who reported that they participated in the Canadian labour market	Female: 81% Male: 92%	2020 Newcomer Outcomes Survey based on services provided in 2019–20	More males reported that they participated in the Canadian labour market. The disparity is in line with the overall difference in the Canadian labour market (<u>10% in 2019</u>).
Percentage of Newcomer Outcomes Survey respondents who reported that they have sense of belonging to Canada, by gender	Female: 93% Male: 93%	2020 Newcomer Outcomes Survey based on services provided in 2019–20	The percentage of respondents who indicated that they feel a sense of belonging was identical between females and males.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Percentage of Newcomer Outcomes Survey respondents who reported that they can use English or French in social situations to at least some degree	<u>English</u> (out of those who indicated they wanted/needed to speak English): Female: 94% Male: 95% <u>French</u> (out of those who indicated they wanted/needed to speak French): Female: 75% Male: 78%	2020 Newcomer Outcomes Survey based on services provided in 2019–20	While the ability to speak English in social situations was similar for both female and male survey respondents, a slightly higher percentage of males reported that they can use French in social situations, to at least some degree.
--	--	---	---

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

For populations that face additional barriers to services and are at increased risk of marginalization, a range of tailored settlement supports, such as women's only language programming, peer mentoring, provisions for persons with disabilities, translation/interpretation, short-term counselling and child care services, are available. In 2021–22, 82% of childcare services were provided to female clients and 1,859 newcomers received disability services. About 25% of Settlement Program clients were resettled refugees who are considered more vulnerable than many other immigration categories.

Diversity and GBA Plus data collection plan

In 2021, the annual IRCC Newcomer Outcomes Survey included a question on race for the second time, resulting in the collection of race disaggregated data for newcomers, both non-clients and clients of the Settlement Program.

Target Population: Permanent Residents and some Temporary Residents experiencing gender-based violence

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

Under the Government of Canada strategy *It's Time: Canada's Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence* announced in 2017, IRCC received \$1.5 million in funding over five years (2017–22) to further enhance the Settlement Program. The funding supports implementation of a settlement sector strategy on gender-based violence through a coordinated partnership of settlement and anti-violence sector organizations. During the pandemic, IRCC issued guidance to the sector to continue providing critical support and resources to newcomers experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, violence.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Over 30 funding recipients provide tailored supports and activities to address gender-based violence (GBV), in addition to service provider organizations across the sector that provide referrals to community-based GBV resources.

Target Population: Racialized Newcomer Women

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
					X	

Indicators	Results 2021–22	Data Source	Comments
Number Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot participants	Total: 1,335 participants	iCARE	
Percentage of Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot participants surveyed who reported that services meet their needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-class/virtual training/workshops: 90% • Workplace training: 90% • Career development: 89% • Developing essential skills: 83% • Support in finding job: 79% • Networking events: 74% • Work placement: 72% 	Career Pathways for Visible Minority Newcomer Women Pilot, Project Implementation Report, March 2021	The majority of participants surveyed reported that they “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that most of the main activities of the pilot were useful.
Percentage of Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot participants surveyed who reported that they “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that they enhanced their employment preparation, readiness or confidence to work in Canada and their job	85%	Visible Minority Newcomer Women Pilot: Lessons Learned – Retrospective Study of the New Partners Initiative: Final Report, May 2021	Among survey respondents, a high proportion (85%) “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that they enhanced their employment preparation, readiness or confidence to work in Canada and their

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

search and interview skills			job search and interview skills.
Percentage of Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot participants surveyed who indicated that they found work, and/or participated in activities that could lead to employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed: 41% • Self-employed: 5% • Enrolled in training to enhance their human capital: 29% • Volunteering: 14% 	Visible Minority Newcomer Women Pilot: Lessons Learned – Retrospective Study of the New Partners Initiative: Final Report. May 2021	Of participants who were employed, 62% found a job within three months.

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender:

Programming under the Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot (formerly the Visible Minority Newcomer Women Pilot) continued to support employment outcomes and career advancement for racialized newcomer women through the delivery of targeted settlement services, including work placements and employment counselling. Services under the pilot contributed to Canada's efforts to achieve gender equity by addressing barriers faced by many racialized newcomer women, such as gender and race-based discrimination, precarious or low-income employment, lack of affordable childcare, and inadequate social supports. Participants also benefitted from learning about the Canadian workplace culture and environment. In 2021–22, 1,335 recipients received supports under the Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot.

Target Population: Immigrant students and their parents

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

The Evaluation of the Settlement Workers in School, completed in 2022, found that the program is essential for integrating newcomer youth into Canadian society and the Canadian education system. Ninety-seven percent (97%) of former students who participated in an event aimed at preparing for/learning more about school felt the event was *at least somewhat helpful*. Similarly, 99% of former students who received help from a school settlement worker felt that the “help and support provided by the school settlement worker” was *at least somewhat useful*.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Core Responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports

Program: Citizenship

Target Population: Permanent residents for citizenship grant; Canadians citizens for other citizenship services (proofs, renunciation and revocation, citizenship promotion).

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	
			X			

Indicators	Results 2021–22	Data Source	Comments
Number of citizenship grants granted by gender	<u>Total: 254,722</u> Female: 131,306 (52%) Male: 123,404 (48%) Other: 8 (0%) Unknown: 4 (0%)	GCMS	
Number of new citizens by gender	<u>Total: 222,731</u> Female: 114,436 (51%) Male: 108,282 (49%) Other: 9 (0%) Unknown: 4 (0%)	GCMS	

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

In 2021–22, a review of the Canadian Citizenship Guide was undertaken to ensure adequate representation of diversity in content and images. As a result of the review, and to provide a more balanced depiction of Canada's history, the guide will include new content on the history and cultures of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples, and the history and legacy of colonialism and residential schools. The guide will also include the influence of cultures other than British and French, showcasing how Canada became one of the most multicultural and diverse countries in the world, while addressing serious injustices that occurred historically and the challenges that remain. The guide will also speak to the evolution of civic rights and freedoms, especially those of racialized minorities, LGBTQ2 communities, women, and individuals with disabilities.

Workshops with citizenship partners were held in 2021–22. The workshops focused on assessing the feasibility of further disaggregating data for key program performance indicators in order to better support diversity, including anti-racism. Final recommendations for updated performance indicators are planned for the end of 2022–23.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Core Responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports

Program: Passport

Target Population: The number of Canadian Citizens, combined with the number of non-Canadians eligible for Canadian passport or travel document services, is impossible to accurately calculate due to many different avenues and eligibilities to these services. According to Statistics Canada, the total number of Canadian Citizens is 38.8 million.

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
	X	X	X			

Indicators	Results 2021	Data Source	Comments
Number of adult passports issued, by sex	Total: 634,852 Female: 329,944 (52%) Male: 304,699 (48%) Other: 209 (0%)	Integrated Retrieval Information System (IRIS) and GCMS	52% of adult passports were issued to females, compared to 48% for males.
Number of child passports issued, by sex	Total: 495,075 Female: 243,888 (49%) Male: 251,139 (51%) Other: 48 (0%)	IRIS and GCMS	49% of child passports were issued to females, compared to 51% for males.
Number of passports issued, by type, sex and age	Total: 1,129,927 <u>Female</u> Child: 243,888 (43%) Adult: 329,944 (57%) 16-24: 109,245 (19%) 25-34: 64,926 (11%) 35-44: 52,494 (9%) 45-54: 37,524 (7%) 55-65: 28,719 (5%) 65-74: 19,089 (3%) 75+: 17,947 (3%) Total: 573,832 <u>Male</u> Child: 251,139 (45%) Adult: 304,699 (55%) 16-24: 105,603 (19%) 25-34: 54,870 (10%) 35-44: 47,846 (9%)	IRIS and GCMS	44% of passports were issued to children. 73% of passports were issued to those under the age of 35. The largest discrepancy between age groups from female to males was in the 25 to 34 age group, where 10,056 more female than males were issued passports. 94% of all Gender X passports were issued to individuals under the age of 44.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

	45-54: 35,757 (6%) 55-65: 28,446 (5%) 65-74: 17,447 (3%) 75+: 14,730 (3%) Total: 555,838 <u>Other Sex</u> Child: 48 (19%) Adult: 209 (81%) 16-24: 114 (44%) 25-34: 61 (24%) 35-44: 18 (7%) 45-54: 8 (3%) 55-65: 6 (2%) 65-74: 2 (1%) 75+: 0 (0%) Total: 257		
--	--	--	--

Core Responsibility: Internal Service

Program: Acquisition Management Services

Target Population: Indigenous populations

Other key internal services impacts on diversity and gender

In 2021–22, IRCC awarded \$11.4 million to Indigenous businesses, surpassing the target of \$9.6 million. IRCC is implementing the mandatory minimum target of 5% of the value of federal procurement awarded to Indigenous businesses by 2022–23. Additionally, 31 IRCC Requests for Proposals included diversity evaluation criteria reflected in targeted questions on social procurement, diversity, and accessibility in the Request for Information (industry engagement) for the IRCC Digital Platform Modernization Phase III procurement. In 2022–23, 100% of IRCC Requests for Proposals with technical rated evaluation will include the diversity criteria.

Program: Communications Services

Target Population: IRCC stakeholders and clients

Diversity and GBA Plus data collection plan

As a result of IRCC's commitment to review its policies for bias and better understand the impact of bias on clients, the Department sought input through its public opinion research surveys and public engagement activities. For example, IRCC's 2021 immigration levels consultation involved a request for stakeholder feedback on how

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

to improve equitable access to opportunities for permanent residence through economic immigration. the 2022 survey on newcomers' experiences of discrimination in their communities sought IRCC client feedback on discrimination based on the diverse identity factors of respondents.

Program: Human Resources Management Service

Target Population: IRCC employees

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
				X		
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
		X				

Other key internal services impacts on diversity and gender

Human Resources continues to work closely with the Anti-Racism Taskforce to address bias within processes that could negatively affect individuals from a racialized group. In 2021–22, this involved implementing recruitment initiatives for the Department where consideration was given to equity-seeking groups. The Department was also represented at career fairs targeted towards increasing the representation of equity-seeking groups in underrepresented areas, such as information technology. In addition, the Department expanded its leadership program offerings by focusing on building leadership capabilities, networks and sponsorship of members within racialized groups to support their career progression.

Program: Management and Oversight Services – Evaluation

Target Population: IRCC programs, newcomers to Canada and all Canadians

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
		X				

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender

IRCC's Inclusive Evaluation and Performance Measurement Guide includes techniques for applying diversity analysis and GBA Plus at different phases during the development of an evaluation or logic model. The guide also includes key diversity-related questions to ask when conducting evaluations and performance measurement activities. The techniques in the guide were applied to the planning stages of four evaluations in 2021–22. For example, the Evaluation of the Family Reunification Program, completed in 2022, included gender identity, race and ethnicity, and sexual orientation demographic questions in client surveys to determine if program outcomes differ between different populations.

Program: Administration, Security and Accommodation (ASA)

Target Population: IRCC employees

Distribution of Benefits:

Sex	≥ 80% male	60%-79% male	Broadly gender-balanced	60%-79% female	≥ 80% female	Other Sex or Undisclosed
			X			
Income level	Strongly benefits low income individuals	Somewhat benefits low income individuals	No significant distributional impacts	Somewhat benefits high income individuals	Strongly benefits high income individuals	
			X			
Age Group	Youth, children	Adults	Seniors			
		X				

Other key program impacts on diversity and gender:

An Accommodation Strategy aimed at consolidating and modernizing IRCC's office space will support a remote workforce that has access to modern, accessible and agile workspaces. IRCC is continuing to include diversity considerations in workplace design. Universal accessible washrooms with gender neutral signage, privacy film and glazing on boardroom windows, and modesty panels on collaborative tables are under development. GBA Plus has been integrated in the development of security policy instruments by consulting with subject-matter experts. In addition, Officers undertake training to ensure a screening process that is conducted without bias.

Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits

Response to parliamentary committees

Report 3 - Situation at the Russia-Ukraine Border, March 29, 2022

That the Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration report the following to the House: We

- a) condemn the unwarranted and unprovoked attack on Ukraine, which was ordered by Russian President Vladimir Putin, a clear violation of international law;
- b) call on the Government of Canada to support Ukrainians and people residing in Ukraine who are impacted by this conflict and ensure that it is prepared to process immigration applications on an urgent basis without compromising needs in other areas; and
- c) implement visa-free travel from Ukraine to Canada, including by the rapid issuance of an electronic travel authorization (eTA), and increase staffing resources so that the existing backlog for all immigration streams is not further impacted by this humanitarian crisis.

No Government Response requested

Report 2 - Immigration in the Time of Covid-19: Issues and Challenges, Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration, February 4, 2022, Initially tabled May 13, 2021

By restricting travel, policies to prevent the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19 have delayed and altered the immigration system. The Report examined the impact of the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and its impact on the family reunification, international students, economic immigrants, and refugee and asylum seekers stream. It also explored the economic immigration incentives put in place by the Government of Canada to respond to the current situation in Hong Kong. The Committee heard witness testimony describing how individuals across Canada and around the world saw their plans to visit, study, work or establish themselves in Canada altered by the pandemic.

There were 38 recommendation, including: fully digitizing immigration systems while also retaining the option of paper applications; extending the validity of medical exams; funding visa application centres in Francophone Africa to increase staff to accelerate the process of student biometrics and permits; and, releasing to applicants full justification for the refusals of their applications.

Government Response

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Report 1 - Safe Haven in Canada: Special Immigration and Refugee Measures are Urgently Needed for the People of Hong Kong, Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration, February 4, 2022

The special immigration measures introduced by the Government of Canada help pro-democracy activists and other Hong Kongers who need or want to leave their city, provided that they qualify under existing pathways or recently graduated university, and have secured a job in Canada with approval under the new work permits.

The Report highlighted witness testimony about potential gaps in these measures and in existing immigration and refugee policies, suggesting potential improvements. It also raised concerns about how Hong Kongers fleeing their home can find a safe haven in Canada through various Canadian immigration and refugee pathways.

Among the 15 recommendations, the Committee recommended the Department issue study permits with relaxed criteria; extend the young professionals Working Holiday work permit for individuals from Hong Kong; and, review the criteria for the open three-year work permit. It asked the Department to adopt an inclusive approach and create a pathway to permanent residence based on more humanitarian considerations, while ensuring a pathway to permanent residence for Hong Kong residents who complete their studies in Canada. In addition, the Committee stressed that all Hong Kongers should be exempted from non-essential pandemic travel restrictions.

Government Response

Report 8 - Immigration Programs to Meet Labour Market Needs, Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration, June 22, 2021

The Report examined the immigration programs designed to respond to Canada's labour needs. It recommended policy improvements that help both employers and workers. It discussed the Provincial Nominee Program, Atlantic Immigration Program, Home Child Care Provider Pilot, Home Support Worker Pilot programs, Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot program and the Agri-Food Pilot program. It also considered the Government of Canada's recently announced pathways to permanent residence for essential temporary workers and international graduates. The Report highlighted witness testimony about the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and its related Labour Market Impact Assessment process. It also considered the impacts of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the prevalence of labour shortages throughout the country, paying particular attention to municipalities and rural communities, and the Canada–Quebec Accord Relating to Immigration and Temporary Admission of Aliens (Canada–Quebec Accord).

The Report included 13 recommendations to the Government.

The Committee recommended that Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) offer more accessible pathways to permanent residence in order to prevent the abuse of foreign workers with precarious status or of out-of-status individuals; provide continued support to rural and northern communities through the Rural and Northern

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Immigration Pilot program; and recognize industry-specific training and accepting on-the-job training as equivalent to formal education. The Committee asked IRCC to provide more advance notice and details of requirements when announcing new public policies or programs, and had additional recommendations that touch on the flexibility, mobility and protection of foreign labour. Finally, the Committee recommended that IRCC, as part of the recently announced pathways, reimburses part of the fee if a low-wage permanent resident application is unsuccessful.

The request for this Government Response died with the dissolution of Parliament in June 2021 and was not retabled in the following Parliament.

Response to audits conducted by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (including audits conducted by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development)

Report 1—Access to Benefits for Hard-to-Reach Populations, 2022

As outlined in the Report, benefit programs are intended to reduce poverty and inequality by providing help to low-income Canadians, with hard-to-reach populations presenting a unique service delivery challenge. Having a clear understanding of the demographics of, and barriers impacting, these people enables departments to tailor their outreach approaches in a responsive and effective manner.

Primary entities within scope of the audit included the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) as leads for the selected benefits and Statistics Canada as a supporting organization providing information and analytical support to the entities in the design and implementation of their outreach approaches. Indigenous Services Canada and IRCC were included in relation to how they are involved in supporting outreach to their specific clientele (for example, Indigenous people and newcomers to Canada).

The audit found that CRA and ESDC had an incomplete picture of potentially eligible people who were not receiving benefits and did not know whether most of their targeted outreach activities had helped to increase benefit take-up rates for hard-to-reach populations. The audit recommended that to better understand the effectiveness of outreach approaches, CRA and ESDC should develop and implement consistent results-based performance measures for targeted outreach to hard-to-reach populations. Additionally, the audit recommended the departments should collaborate to establish a seamless client service experience to address the needs of those requiring a high level of support to access benefits.

Government Response

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

Report 13—Health and Safety of Agricultural Temporary Foreign Workers in Canada during the COVID-19 Pandemic, December 2021

As outlined in the Report, employers receiving funding from the Temporary Foreign Workers Program must adhere to requirements, including Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and provide safe conditions for agricultural temporary foreign workers.

The audit focused on whether ESDC implemented a robust process regarding the inspection of employers and whether Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada met program terms and conditions for two of its COVID-19 support programs intended to help protect the health and safety of workers on farms and support their ability to quarantine safely.

The audit found that inspections provided little assurance of protection for the health and safety of agricultural temporary foreign workers, and that ESDC did not address longstanding concerns about worker accommodations and did not meet the commitments to improve living conditions for agricultural temporary foreign workers that it had made in previous years.

Government Response

ⁱ Personal information provided to IRCC is used in accordance with the Privacy Act and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

ⁱⁱ IRCC will ensure alignment with Statistics Canada data standards as per the definition and derivation of the variables listed here.

ⁱⁱⁱ When referring to issues within Canada, the term “LGBTQ2” (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and two-spirit) is used to reflect use of the term “two spirit” by First Nations. When referring to issues that are international in scope — including refugees — “LGBTI” (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex) is used.

^{iv} Results for this indicator are for 2022.

^v RAP is a national program operating in all provinces, with the exception of Quebec. The province of Quebec receives a separate funding grant under the 1991 “Canada-Quebec Accord relating to the Immigration and Temporary Admission of Aliens” to provide similar services to eligible refugees destined to that province. Transitional financial assistance provided pursuant to an annex to these terms and conditions may be provided to recipients in Quebec, if specified, and where this would not be inconsistent with the Accord.

^{vi} The Settlement Program is a national program operating in all provinces, with the exception of Quebec. The province of Quebec receives a separate funding grant under the 1991 “Canada-Quebec Accord relating to the Immigration and Temporary Admission of Aliens” to provide similar services to eligible newcomers destined to that province.

^{vii} The number of IFHP-eligible beneficiaries is defined as the number of people that have received IFH benefits coverage for at least one day during a fiscal year (FY).

^{viii} The number of IFHP eligible beneficiaries is defined as the number of people that have received IFH benefits coverage for at least one day during an FY.

^{ix} Note that IFHP users overseas can only access a limited number of services while outside of Canada. These are encompassed within the umbrella of Pre-departure Medical Services (PDMS) and include treatment of Tuberculosis, Syphilis, selected vaccinations, COVID-19 outbreak measures, and medical support in transit. Thus, for this cohort, there is no difference between an eligible PDMS Beneficiary and a User.

Supplementary information e-tables: 2021-22 Departmental Results Report

^x The number of IFHP users is defined as the number of eligible beneficiaries who have made at least one claim for health services during a given FY.

^{xi} Please note that IFHP service providers have up to 6 months to submit claims for reimbursement. Thus, data for FY 2021–22 should be considered as being solely preliminary.

^{xii} Data is based on unweighted survey respondents who are settlement clients and is not intended to be representative of all settlement clients or the entire population of immigrants.

^{xiii} The number of IFHP-eligible beneficiaries is defined as the number of people that have received IFH benefits coverage for at least one day during a FY.

^{xiv} The number of IFHP users is defined as the number of eligible beneficiaries who have made at least one claim for health services during a given FY.

^{xv} Please note that IFHP service providers have up to 6 months to submit claims for reimbursement. Thus, data for FY 2021–22 should be considered as being solely preliminary.

^{xvi} “Non-stated” means IRCC does not have gender or sex information. It is mostly for temporary residents. This pertains to all instances where “non-stated” is mentioned in this table.

ID	Program Inventory / Répertoire des programmes	Departmental Result / Résultat ministériel	Indicator / Indicateur	Program Owner / Responsable de programme	Historical Data / Données historiques	Date to Achieve Target / Date d'atteinte de la cible	Target 2021-22 / Cible pour 2021-22	Actual Results / Résultats réels	Analysis of the actual result vs target / Analyse du résultat réel vs la cible (maximum of 1,000 characters) / (1 000 caractères maximum)
I 26	Visitors	Travel, transit, and temporary resident status of legitimate visitors are facilitated	Number of Temporary Resident Visas issued to visitors, international students and workers	Admissibility / Immigration	2020: 257,330 2019: 1,696,781 2018: 1,898,324 2017: 1,617,222 2016: 1,347,898 2015: 1,190,270 2014: 1,106,731	End of each CY	≥ 1.8 M	2021: 654,027 Visitors: 305,711 Students: 258,656 Workers: 89,660	In 2021, the total number of visas issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers increased to 654,027. This represents an approximate 154% increase from 2020. While 2021 volumes did not meet the expected target, and were significantly lower from volumes between 2014 and 2019, the significant shift from 2020 volumes reflects the anticipated rise in newly issued visas as travel ban restrictions.
I 27	Visitors	Travel, transit, and temporary resident status of legitimate visitors are facilitated	Number of eTAs issued to visitors, international students and workers	Admissibility / Immigration	2020: 648,798 2019: 4,077,471 2018: 4,125,909 2017: 4,109,918 2016: 2,605,077 2015: 79,409	End of each CY	≥ 4.1 M	2021: 813,306 Visitors: 656,795 Students: 63,589 Workers: 92,922	In 2021, the total number of eTAs issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers was 813,306. This represents a 25% increase from 2020. While 2021 volumes did not meet the expected target, and were significantly lower than volumes between 2016 and 2019, the increase from 2020 reflects the anticipated rise in eTA issuance as travel ban restrictions.
I 28	International Students	International students enter Canada	Number of study permit holders who enter Canada	Director General, Immigration Branch	2020: 256,740 2019: 402,427 2018: 356,876 2017: 316,376 2016: 265,559	End of each CY	≥ 325,000	2021: 445,776	In 2021, numbers of study permit holders returned to pre-pandemic levels despite ongoing restrictions to international travel. This could be attributed in part to the temporary facilitations IRCC put in place allowing international students to complete 100% of studies online.
I 29	International Students	Canada benefits economically from international students	Total monetary contribution of international students to Canada's economy	Director General, Immigration Branch	2018: \$22.3 B 2017: \$21.6 B 2016: \$15 B (data for the visitors came in too late so we published the old data) 2015: N/A	Every two years	≥ \$15 B	2019: \$23.5B	In 2019 GAC estimated that international students contributed \$23.5 billion to Canada's economy. This pre-pandemic figure represents growth over 2018. **Note: GAC commissions a report on the economic impact of international students periodically. The 2019 figure represents an internal estimate prepared by GAC during a year in which the external report was not produced.
I 30	Temporary Workers	Temporary workers enter Canada	Number of temporary work permit holders who enter Canada	Director General, Immigration Branch	2020: 326,116 2019: 404,369 2018: 338,769 2017: 301,421 2016: 286,488 2015: 249,047 2014: 288,767	End of each CY	≥ 300,000	2021: 415,817	While there were continued disruptions in service delivery caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, IRCC exceeded targets for temporary work permit holders entering Canada by implementing facilitative measures and policies that allowed essential temporary foreign workers to continue to enter Canada through border restrictions imposed in response to the pandemic. A measure was also introduced to allow foreign nationals in Canada as visitors to obtain work permits and stay in the country and work. This target is not aspirational; rather, the indicator is demand-driven and the target is therefore based on historical trends.
I 31	Temporary Workers	Non-compliant employers are identified	Percentage of inspected employers found compliant (including compliant with justification)	Director General, Immigration Branch	2020-21: 99% 2019-20: 99% 2018-19: 99% (employers found compliant & compliant with justification)	End of each Fiscal Year (FY)	≥ 95%	2021-22: 99.5%	In fiscal year 2021-22, employer compliance inspections were primarily focused on conditions under the <i>Emergencies and Quarantine Act</i> to ensure the protection of health and safety for workers and Canadians. Results of these inspections indicate that the IMP employer population were aware of and adhered to the conditions of the Program as the percentage of inspected employers found compliant (compliant and compliant with justification) is 99.5%.

Column A to H: Cannot be modified. Approved by TBS.
Colonne A à H : Ne pas modifier. Approuvé par le SCT.

Column J: Program Owner, please provide an analysis of what the actual result means compared to the target.
Colonne J : Responsable de programme, veuillez fournir une analyse de ce que le résultat réel signifie par rapport à la cible.

For example of analysis please consult the 2020-2021 Departmental Results Report at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-performance-reports/2021.html>
Pour des exemples d'analyse, veuillez consulter le Rapport sur les résultats ministériels de 2020-2021 sur le lien suivant: <https://www.canada.ca/fr/immigration-refugies-citoyennete/organisation/publications-guides/rapports-ministeriel-rendement/2021.html>

Performance information is final and approved by TBS and cannot be modified / L'information sur le rendement est définitive et approuvée par le SCT et ne peut être modifiée								2021-2022 Input to the DRR required / Contribution requise pour le RRM	
ID	Program Inventory / Répertoire des programmes	Departmental Result / Résultat ministériel	Indicator / Indicateur	Program Owner / Responsable de programme	Historical Data / Données historiques	Date to Achieve Target / Date d'atteinte de la cible	Target 2021-22 / Cible pour 2021-22	Actual Results / Résultats réels	Analysis of the actual result vs target / Analyse du résultat réel vs la cible (maximum of 1,000 characters) / (1 000 caractères maximum)
I 32	Federal Economic Immigration	Federal economic immigrants arrive in Canada	Number of federal economic class immigrants admitted to Canada	Immigration Branch	2020: 54,920 2019: 104,882 2018: 94,734 2017: 79,278 2016: 79,333 2015: 97,002 2014: 84,643	End of each CY	85,800 – 119,000	2021: 166,779 (includes: Agri-food, CEC, Caregiver, Self-Employed, Skilled Trade, Skilled workers, Start-up Business and TR to PR pathway & excludes QC)	In 2021, Canada admitted 166,779 permanent residents through the Federal Economic Programs. This result was above the target and was a significant increase from previous years. A host of efforts contributed to this success. In particular, in light of the challenges in admitting new permanent residents from overseas in 2021, the Department pivoted to focusing on temporary residents in Canada to reach its admissions target for economic immigration. This was achieved by focusing on admissions through the Canadian Experience Class and the introduction of the time-limited Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway. IRCC also developed a portal for online applications for permanent residence, which expedited the process.
I 33	Federal Economic Immigration	Federal economic immigrants are employed	Incidence of employment for federal economic principal applicants, relative to the Canadian average, five years after landing	Immigration Branch	2018: 17.1% 2017: 24.2% 2016: 16.7% 2015: 15.2% 2014: 14.6% 2013: 13.3% 2012: 12.3%	End of each CY	≥ + 10%	2019: 20.3%	In 2019 (latest data available), five years after landing, the proportion of federal economic permanent residents who reported employment earnings was greater by 20.3 percentage points than that of the Canadian population. This figure exceeds the established and is partly attributable to the Federal Economic Program's focus on selecting newcomers that have high human capital characteristics (such as education, work experience and language) that would allow easier integration into the Canadian economy.
I 34	Federal Economic Immigration	Federal economic immigrants are employed	Percentage of federal economic principal applicants with employment earnings at or above the Canadian median, five years after landing	Immigration Branch	2018: 56.3% 2017: 56.3% 2016: 54.5% 2015: 53.4% 2014: 52.6% 2013: 51.7% 2012: 52.1% 2011: 49.3%	End of each CY	≥ + 50%	2019: 64.7%	In 2019 (latest available data), five years after their landing, 64.7% of federal economic permanent residents (principal applicants only) reported their employment earnings were at or above the Canadian median. This figure exceeds the established and is partially attributable to the Federal Economic Program's focus on selecting newcomers that have high human capital characteristics (such as education, work experience and language) that allow easier integration into the Canadian labour market.
I 35	Federal Economic Immigration	Federal economic immigrants are employed	Median employment earnings of federal economic principal applicants relative to the Canadian median, five years after landing	Immigration Branch	2018: 34.6% 2017: 37.9% 2016: 37.3% 2015: 36.5% 2014: 34.7% 2013: 35.7% 2012: 36.8% 2011: 30.1% 2010: 27.0% 2009: 38.9%	End of each CY	≥ + 15%	2019: 55.7%	In 2019 (latest data available), five years after landing, the median employment earnings of federal economic principal applicants were 55.7% higher relative to the Canadian median. This represents a significant increase of 21.1 percentage points from last year's result and well above the established target of 15%. This success was partly attributable to the Federal Economic Program's focus on selecting newcomers that have high human capital characteristics (such as education, work experience and language) that allow easier integration into the Canadian labour market. Further, the observed increase for economic principal applicants is likely due to the increase of the relative size of the Canadian Experience Class, who generally have higher median incomes than other economic principal applicants. The share of principal applicants in the Canadian Experience Class of the total federal economic principal applicants was 21% in tax year 2017, 19% in 2018, and 47% in 2019.
I 36	Federal Economic Immigration	Benefits of federal economic immigration are realized	Net direct fiscal benefit of federal economic immigrants	Immigration Branch	2018: \$5,431 2017: \$5,431 2016: \$5,431 2015: \$5,539	End of each CY	≥ \$4,500	2016: \$5,431 Note that IRCC can no longer report on this indicator and is working to replace it.	In the 2016 tax year, the net direct contribution that federal economic immigrants provided to the Canadian fiscal balance was approximately \$5,431 per person on average.

I-39	Regional Economic Immigration	Regional economic immigrants arrive in provinces and territories	Number of regional economic class immigrants admitted to province or territory	Immigration Branch	2020: 38,729 2019: 68,647 2018: 62,427 2017: 49,730 2016: 46,170 2015: 44,533 2014: 47,628	End of each CY	67,800 – 89,500	2021: 59,339 (includes PNP, AIP and RNP)	In 2021, Canada admitted 59,339 permanent residents through the Regional Economic Programs. Due to COVID-19 prevention measures, including travel restrictions, this figure was below the target range of Canada's multi-year Immigration Levels Plan. The Plan aims to bring in skilled workers who can contribute to a strong economy.
I-38	Regional Economic Immigration	Regional economic immigrants are employed	Incidence of employment for regional economic principal applicants, relative to the Canadian average, five years after landing	Immigration Branch	2018: 22% 2017: 27.7% 2016: 22.5% 2015: 19.4% 2014: 20.3% 2013: 17.7% 2012: 18.2%	End of each CY	≥ + 15%	2019: 21.2%	Note: Actual results prior to 2021 did not include data from the Atlantic Immigration Pilot and the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot data.
I-39	Regional Economic Immigration	Regional economic immigrants are employed	Percentage of regional economic principal applicants with employment earnings at or above the Canadian median, five years after landing	Immigration Branch	2018: 63.1% 2017: 59.2% 2016: 57.2% 2015: 57.2% 2014: 59.5% 2013: 55.9% 2012: 54.3% 2011: 51.3%	End of each CY	≥ + 50%	2019: 60.9%	In 2019 (latest tax data available) 60.9% of regional economic immigrants (principal applicants only) reported, five years after landing, that their employment earnings were at or above the Canadian median. This figure demonstrates the ability of regional economic immigrants to earn employment income at par with, or above, the Canadian average. This is an important factor in assessing an immigrant's capability to integrate into the economy.
I-40	Regional Economic Immigration	Regional economic immigrants are employed	Median employment earnings of regional economic principal applicants relative to the Canadian median, five years after landing	Immigration Branch	2018: 35.2% 2017: 28.4% 2016: 26.8% 2015: 29.8% 2014: 36.7% 2013: 33.4% 2012: 25.9% 2011: 26.3%	End of each CY	≥ + 15%	2019: 31.9%	Five years after landing, the median employment earnings of regional economic immigrants (principal applicants) relative to the Canadian median is approximately 31.9% higher than the Canadian median. This figure demonstrates the ability of provincial economic immigrants to earn employment income at par with, or above, the Canadian average. This is another important factor in assessing an immigrant's capability to integrate into the economy.
I-41	Regional Economic Immigration	Benefits of regional economic immigration are distributed across all regions of the country	Percentage of regional economic principal applicants that reside in province or territory of nomination five years after landing	Immigration Branch	2018: 77.1% 2017: 79.9% 2016: 81.2% 2015: 79.7% 2014: 78.8%	End of each CY	≥ 75%	2019: 74.5%	Five years after landing, the average retention rate was 74.5%. This positive figure continues to demonstrate that the immigration system is effectively able to select candidates who intend to reside in the nominating province or territory, and that the Provincial Economic Program continues to successfully distribute the benefits of economic immigration across provinces and territories.
I-42	Regional Economic Immigration	Benefits of regional economic immigration are distributed across all regions of the country	Net direct fiscal benefit of regional economic immigrants	Immigration Branch	2018: \$5,307 2017: \$5,307 2016: \$5,307 2015: \$5,786	End of each CY	≥ \$4,500	2016: \$5,307 Note that IRCC can no longer report on this indicator.	In the 2016 tax year, the net direct fiscal contribution that provincial economic immigrants provided to the Canadian fiscal balance was approximately \$5,307 per person.
I-43	Family Reunification	Family Class applicants are reunited with family members in Canada in a timely way	Number of family class immigrants admitted to Canada	Immigration Branch	2020: 49,290 2019: 91,311 2018: 85,179 2017: 82,468 2016: 78,004 2015: 65,490 2014: 66,661	End of each CY	76,000 – 105,000	2021: 81,423 (includes OC)	The target range was achieved in the spouses, partners and children program. The Department met the admissions target range for spouses, partners and children (61,000-81,000), admitting 69,278 persons in this category. Current modernization efforts underway will allow the department to continue and improve meeting the target range for spousal program in coming years. The target range was not met for the Parents and Grandparents (PGP) program. The Department admitted 11,728 individuals through the PGP program, falling short of the lower end of the target range (15,000-24,000). Although the target fell short, within the same year the Department issued 47,900 invitations to apply to prospective sponsors with the goal of accepting up to 40,000 complete applications in the Parents and Grandparents program. These applications will lead to admissions in future years.

I 44	Family Reunification	Family Class applicants are reunited with family members in Canada in a timely way	Percentage of overseas applications of spouses, partners and dependent children processed within service standards	Immigration Branch	2020-21: 38% 2019-20: 77% 2018-19: 78% 2017-18: 73% 2016-17: 70% 2015-16: 57% 2014-15: 65%	End of each FY	≥ 80%	2021-22: 53%	Although the target was not achieved throughout 2021–22, IRCC implemented several measures to improve future processing times and achieve higher volumes and faster processing of new spousal applications. Efforts to date have allowed average processing times for spousal and common-law partner in-Canada and overseas sponsorship applications to return to the service standard of 12 months for new applications. These measures include file digitization, remote processing, conducting remote interviews, the use of Advanced Analytics, the introduction of an online application portal, an increased number of decision makers assigned to permanent residence applications and tools to facilitate the processing of these files. In addition, the Department began work to deliver on the Minister’s December 2021 mandate letter commitment to implement a program to issue temporary resident status to spouses and children abroad while they wait for the processing of their permanent residency applications, with developments continuing in 2022-23.
I 45	Humanitarian/Compassionate and Discretionary Immigration	A fair and flexible system that responds to humanitarian and other exceptional circumstances	Number of Humanitarian and Compassionate/Public Policy permanent resident admissions	Immigration Branch	2020: 3,408 2019: 4,681 2018: 3,719 2017: 3,216 2016: 3,913 2015: 4,421 2014: 5,336	End of each CY	4,000 – 6,000	2021: 11,377	The final admissions under this category far exceed the targeted range. The exceptional increase under this category can be accounted for by the fact that this category includes admissions for both In-Canada H&C as well as public policies across IRCC. The high admissions under this category is mainly accounted for by the Guardian Angels (GA) public Policy both for QC and ROC, which resulted in 5,143 admissions for the 2021 calendar year. The GA public policy was put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic to facilitate pending and failed asylum claimants in health care to attain PR and with significant uptake and no cap on this policy, the admissions in 2021 account for a higher proportion of the H&C and other category.
I 46	Refugee Resettlement	Refugees are resettled to Canada	Number of resettled refugees admitted to Canada	Refugee Affairs Branch	2020: 9,236 2019: 30,087 2018: 28,076 2017: 26,980 2016: 46,319 2015: 19,571 2014: 12,310	End of each CY	22,500 – 37,000	2021: 20,428	<p>In 2021, Canada fell 2,072 short of the low end of its refugee resettlement range. This was largely due to the continued impacts of COVID-19 on resettlement operations, including domestic travel and border restrictions until June 2021 which prevented arrivals of resettled refugees.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Canada did meet its target for Government-Assisted Refugees (10,811 in a target range of 7,500-13,000) after the department sought travel exemptions for vulnerable persons and urgent protection cases. Following regime-change in Afghanistan in August 2021, Canada began a humanitarian resettlement of Afghans and has since expanded the commitment to at least 40,000. Resettled Afghan nationals made up 4,561 of the GAR target. Migration crises like Afghanistan, and now Ukraine, will continue to have unforeseen impacts on the resettlement program.</p> <p>The deficit in the total target is largely found in the BVOR program (only 76 of a 100-1,000 target) and the PSR program (9,541 of a 14,900-23,000 target). The BVOR program was paused in March 2020 and only resumed in early 2022. The small number of arrivals within this program stream in 2021 were already in advanced stages of processing when the program was paused. The deficit in the PSR target can likely be ascribed to the COVID impacts as well as reduced sponsor capacity in Canada.</p>
I 47	Refugee Resettlement	Refugees are resettled to Canada	Percentage of resettled refugees in the world that Canada resettles	Refugee Affairs Branch	2020: 27% (9,236/34,400) 2019: 27.9% (30,087/107,800) 2018: 30.38% (28,076/92,400) 2017: 26.32% (26,980/102,519)	End of each CY	≥ 13%	2021: 32.3% (20,428/63,190) UNHCR Data https://rsq.unhcr.org/en/#H0Hp	<p>Canada continues to maintain its status as a global leader in refugee resettlement globally, coming in as the second largest resettlement state worldwide, after the United States. While other countries suspended their resettlement programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, Canada continued to process cases where possible, with a focus on urgent protection cases, and continued employing innovative methods to continue processing despite pandemic restrictions, like the use of video interviews.</p> <p>Canada continued to respond to refugee and migration crises globally, including a new commitment to resettle 4,000 individuals from Latin America by 2028. In the wake of the crisis in Afghanistan, Canada moved immediately to develop special immigration measures to resettle Afghans with significant and enduring relationships to the Government of Canada, such as former interpreters and embassy staff. Since then, Canada has expanded its Afghan commitment more broadly with the intention to resettle at least 40,000 vulnerable Afghans.</p> <p>Private citizens and permanent residents also contributed to Canada’s resettlement efforts, privately sponsoring 9,541 refugees in 2021.</p>

I 48	Asylum	Eligibility to claim asylum is determined within defined processing standards	Percentage of eligibility decisions that are processed within 30 days of claim received	Refugee Affairs Branch	2020-21: 0.61%	End of each FY	TBD	2021-22: 3.75%	<p>Refugee Intake has mandatory in-person components, such as biometrics collection. While offices implemented a virtual process for some processing, authorized overtime to staff, utilized resources from other lines of business and examined potential efficiencies that could be gained by utilizing technology, performance on this indicator did not reach the internal objective in 2021-2022 due to office closures, capacity limits and operational restrictions necessitated by the COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>Although the internal objective was not met, once a claim is received, an Acknowledgement of Claim document is issued to the claimant, which can be used to access social services. At this stage, claimants are also eligible for Interim Federal Health Program coverage. When an eligibility decision is made, the claimant receives a Refugee Protection Claimant Document, an identification document, and can obtain a work permit.</p>
I 49	Asylum	Canada's asylum system protects genuine refugees and upholds Canada's humanitarian tradition	Total number of permanent resident admissions of Protected Persons in Canada and Dependents abroad	Refugee Affairs Branch	2020: 16,250 2019: 18,443 2018: 17,682 2017: 14,497 2016: 12,116 2015: 11,930 2014: 10,976	End of each CY	17,000 – 25,000	2021: 39,800	<p>As a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, Canada is obligated to hear claims for protection from foreign nationals.</p> <p>In 2021, the number of permanent resident admissions of Protected Persons significantly exceeded the target range of 17,000-25,000. This was in large part due to the departmental effort to maximize admissions of in-Canada PR applicants due to impacts of the pandemic on travel.</p>
I 50	Settlement	Clients receive IRCC-funded settlement services	Number of unique clients who received at least one settlement service	SIPB	2020-21: 379,375 2019-20: 547,197 2018-19: 519,490 2017-18: 458,014 2016-17: 424,000 2015-16: 403,000 2014-15: 357,000	End of each Fiscal Year (FY)	≥ 450,000	2021-22: 428,648	<p>In 2021-22, the number of unique clients who received at least one settlement services increased to 428,648. Although this number is below the established target, it represents an increase compared to the first pandemic year of 2020-21. The increase this year is consistent with the overall trends of steady increases in Settlement Program's clients since 2014 that are driven by rising immigration levels, although the pandemic slightly altered that trend when just under 380,000 clients received an IRCC-funded settlement service in 2020.</p> <p>The number of unique settlement clients who received at least one service provided by an IRCC funded Francophone service provider organization has also been steadily increasing in recent years. In fact, in 2021-22, of the 428,648 unique clients, 23,843 were served by Francophone organizations. IRCC will continue to ensure the delivery of high-quality settlement services that meet the needs of newcomers, including vulnerable populations.</p>
I 51	Settlement	Clients access services to acquire skills to prepare for the Canadian labour market	Percentage of clients who received employment-related services	SIPB	2020-21: 11.69% 2019-20: 11.3% 2018-19: 11.02% 2017-18: 11.1% 2016-17: 11% 2015-16: 10% 2014-15: 10%	End of each Fiscal Year (FY)	≥ 15%	2021-22: 10.6%	<p>The percentage of clients who received employment-related services has not met the established target, which has been a challenge in previous years as well. In 2021-22, more than 45,000 unique clients accessed IRCC-funded employment-related services compared to almost 57,000 in 2019-20, a 21% decline. Despite the increase in permanent resident admissions and the similar pace of growth in settlement clients overall, the client take-up of employment-related services have not grown as a percent of overall services.</p> <p>In addition to the employment services delivered by service provider organizations, IRCC also manages a Federal Internship for Newcomers (FIN) Program. In an effort to prepare clients for the labour market and contribute to achieving the target, 1,183 candidates who met the eligibility criteria for the FIN Program received employment-related services as part of their preparation to apply to the Program and to support their integration into public sector workplaces.</p>
I 52	Settlement	Clients receive language instruction	Percentage of clients who received language training services	SIPB	2020-21: 20.47% 2019-20: 19.2% 2018-19: 20.2% 2017-18: 23.5% 2016-17: 26% 2015-16: 26% 2014-15: 27%	End of each Fiscal Year (FY)	≥ 25%	2021-22: 17.8%	<p>In 2021-22, there was slight decline in the percentage of people accessing language training services. This decline can be explained by the lower demand for settlement services, overall, during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the context of the ongoing pandemic and related border closures, a smaller cohort of landed newcomers in 2020-21 may have had an impact on uptake in 2021-22, as many newcomers take language classes during the second year from landing. Furthermore, as a result of temporary immigration policies implemented by IRCC (i.e., the TR to PR pathways), the proportion of newcomers with previous experience in Canada and existing official language skills changed dramatically, which may have led to a drop in demand for language training services. IRCC will continue to monitor the uptake rate to assess trends in newcomers' profile, and promote greater access and uptake of language training services among potential clients, including French-speaking clients.</p>

Column A to H: Cannot be modified. Approved by TBS.
Colonne A à H : Ne pas modifier. Approuvé par le SCT.

Column J: Program Owner, please provide an analysis of what the actual result means compared to the target.
Colonne J : Responsable de programme, veuillez fournir une analyse de ce que le résultat réel signifie par rapport à la cible.

For example of analysis please consult the 2020-2021 Departmental Results Report at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental->

Performance information is final and approved by TBS and cannot be modified / L'information sur le rendement est définitive et approuvée par le SCT et ne peut être modifiée								2021-2022 Input to the DRR required / Contribution requise pour le RRM	
ID	Program Inventory / Répertoire des programmes	Departmental Result / Résultat ministériel	Indicator / Indicateur	Program Owner / Responsable de programme	Historical Data / Données historiques	Date to Achieve Target / Date d'atteinte de la cible	Target 2021-22 / Cible pour 2021-22	Actual Results / Résultats réels	Analysis of the actual result vs target / Analyse du résultat réel vs la cible (maximum of 1,000 characters) / (1 000 caractères maximum)
I 53	Citizenship and Passports	People who meet the criteria for citizenship are successful at becoming Canadian citizens	Number of people who are granted citizenship	Citizenship	2020-21: 57,823 2019-20: 247,139 2018-19: 207,893 2017-18: 112,969 2016-17: 109,543 2015-16: 253,007 2014-15: 249,494	End of each FY	≥ 200,000	2021-22: 221,919	The total capacity of IRCC's citizenship grants processing has shown a great resiliency in 2021-22. More than 221,000 permanent residents who applied and met the requirements were granted Canadian Citizenship in the past fiscal year. The Program has surpassed its required fiscal program target by nearly 22,000. The Program's capacity was drastically strained due to the effects of the pandemic in the 2020-21, however the implementation of new digital program solutions and policy measures have helped the Program meet the grants target for the past fiscal year.
I 54	Passport	Passport services are accessible	Total number of Canadian travel documents issued, both in Canada and abroad	CPPG	2020-21: 439,873	End of each FY	TBD	2021-22: 1,404,376	In 2021-22, a total of 1,404,376 travel documents were issued both in Canada and abroad, which represents three times more than that of the previous year. Domestic service delivery partners saw passport demand return to pre-pandemic baseline levels in February 2022. In March 2022, overall volumes exceeded baseline levels. The Passport Program continuously aims to remain agile by ensuring that its forecasting model remains accurate and reliable.